

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 10, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 73. 2 p.m. Humidity 76.

October 10, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 77. p.m. 81. Humidity 70. 60.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.05

2929 一廿月八年寅甲

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

大埠 號十月拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP.

PART OF THE CITY IN FLAMES.

The Situation in France Satisfactory.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Belgian King at Selzete.

Oct. 9, 3.25 a.m.

The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* states that the King has left Antwerp and arrived at Selzete, a village on the Dutch frontier.

Rumoured German Repulse.

Oct. 9, 6.10 a.m.

A message from Oslent regarding the bombardment says the Germans are firing incendiary bombs into Antwerp. The city from South Antwerp station to the Law Courts is on fire.

It is rumoured that the Germans have been repelled on the left bank of the Nethe.

The Passage of the Scheldt.

Oct. 9, 3.45 a.m.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in Belgium states that the Germans under cover on the early morning of the 7th forced the passage of the river Scheldt by a pontoon erected between Schoonarde and Eegenem. A battle is proceeding, the Belgians desperately resisting the German advance upon Antwerp from the south-west.

Palace of Justice Damaged.

Oct. 9, 5.20 a.m.

Several correspondents confirm the German crossing of the Scheldt.

On Wednesday a large force crossed at Schoonarde and smaller detachments at Termonde and Wetteren.

It is reported from Roosendaal that the Palace of Justice at Antwerp has been partially destroyed by the bombardment.

Lions and other carnivora as well as the snakes in the Zoo have been killed for fear of their escaping.

German troops have entered Turnhout on the Dutch frontier.

Japan Re-assures America.

Oct. 4, 4.55 p.m.

A Washington despatch states that President Wilson has told callers that satisfactory assurances have been received from Japan regarding the latter's intentions on the Pacific. Nothing, he said, has occurred to cause concern to the American Government.

General Situation Stationary.

Oct. 9, 1.25 a.m.

A communique published in Paris at eleven in the evening gives the following official report:—

The general situation is stationary.

Positions that have been occupied remain the same, notwithstanding some violent combats, particularly in the Roye region.

Russian Progress.

Oct. 9, 1.55 a.m.

An official report from Petrograd states:—

The fighting on the East Prussian front has continued from the 7th inst. with undiminished desperation.

The Germans have been reinforced but attacks made near Wirballen and Filippowa have been repulsed with great slaughter.

The Czar has visited the fortress of Osowetz to thank the garrison for their valiant defence.

STORIES OF THE WOUNDED.

Most Havoc from German Shrapnel.

Another large detachment of Britain's wounded soldiers arrived at Wateloo last month.

The various types of motor cars which had been placed at the disposal of the authorities for transporting the men from the station were in themselves an evidence of that fine spirit of loyalty which knows no distinction in class or quality. There were great private cars, luxuriously appointed, two-seaters, less pretentious, but equally useful; big commercial cars, flying the Union Jack and labelled with patriotic devices, and several elaborately equipped police and Red Cross motors.

The majority of those who arrived were minor casualties. Most of them were able to limp painfully to the waiting vehicles, while there were some among them who eagerly lent a hand in assisting their less fortunate comrades.

The cheerfulness of the men was inspiring and contagious. One who, unable to walk, was wheeled along on a luggage barrow, felt his distinction, and during the whole of his journey cheered lustily. Another wore a large tassel in his hat. It was a German relic, a memento which he exhibited with pride.

Airmen Guide Artillery.

The preponderance of foot and leg wounds was again conspicuous. The circumstance was explained by one of the arrivals, an ambulance man.

"Ninety per cent. of this damage," he said, "is done by German artillery. Guided by aviators, who signal the exact positions of our troops, the artillery drop their fire over our entrenchments, and it does a good deal of damage to our men's legs. The wounds are not serious, but the men are disabled. The German artillery is fairly good."

"There is a very large proportion of wounded amongst our casualties," said another. "It is rifle fire, that kills, and the Germans are not good with the rifle. They only fire from the hip."

Alleged Killing of Wounded.

"We get our wounded out of the trenches as quickly as we are able," said a Medical Corpsman, "but they have to lie there sometimes, and when a force has to retire they are sometimes left behind. If the German soldiers find them they are killed—murdered."

"A sergeant-major of the Artillery has arrived who escaped death by feigning to be dead. He told me that himself. Some of the stories told by our men are terrible. A member of my corps—a Red Cross man—who went out with four others is the only survivor."

"The Germans are not good fighting men, but their numbers are terrific," said another soldier. "Our men are out-numbered ten to one. The Germans advance in solid formation, and when we get our machine guns at them they are all mown down frightfully—hundreds of them. They throw lives away like water, and the streets of the towns are strewn with dead."

The prevailing note of optimism and confidence was sounded by a non-commissioned officer. "Our men are all fighting splendidly," he said. "They retire deliberately and steadily. They are fighting against tremendous odds, but I think they will soon gain the upper hand."

LIVERPOOL BATTALION FORMED IN AN HOUR.

Appeal to Rugby Players.

There was a renewed briskness at the recruiting office all over London on Sept. 2. At the central recruiting office in Old Scotland Yard nearly 300 had been passed before noon, and at the Horse Guards' Parade the numbers were coming in very satisfactorily.

During the morning Lord Roberts made a call at Scotland Yard to see Sir Edward Henry, the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

London Business Houses. Sir Francis Vane has announced his intention of holding a series of meetings at large business firms in London for the purpose of securing recruits for the new army, and this afternoon he addressed the men at Messrs. Doulton's Pottery Works, Lambeth.

There was a magnificent response to Lord Derby's appeal for recruits to the young men in the commercial offices of Liverpool. A battalion of 1,000 was asked for, and in an hour's time in the morning the full complement had offered themselves for attestation. The Earl of Derby, whose brother, Major the Hon. Ferdinand Stanley, is to command the new corps, has given to the new battalion the name Liverpool "Pals" Battalion.

Hundreds more applied, and were asked to return on Wednesday, when it is confidently expected that another battalion will be enrolled.

It is officially stated that since the war broke out 3,800 men in the Liverpool district have joined the Regulars and 4,000 men have joined the West Lancashire Territorials, about 1,800 of these belonging to Liverpool.

The Sandringham company of Territorials, 100 in number, with Captain Frank Beck, the King's agent, at its head, has volunteered in a body for active service. Its place as a unit of the 6th Battalion Norfolk Regiment is being taken by further recruits from the Sandringham estate.

Footballer's Efforts.

Mr. Edgar Mobbs of Northampton, the well-known Rugby footballer, has obtained permission to raise a corps of 250 men for Lord Kitchener's army, with the guarantee that they shall all be in the same detachment. Already Mr. Mobbs has received many requests for enrolment, and he hopes to have some ready for training at the end of the week. He is appealing specially to Rugby footballers.

Lady Glenconner has taken up the role of recruiter by visiting farmers in the neighbourhood of her residence at Wilsford and inducing carters and agricultural labourers to join Lord Kitchener's Army. Directly she secures recruits she motors to Salisbury and hands them over to an official recruiting officer.

A party of 60 young men, comprising all the unmarried employees of the Galvanising Sheet Works at Neath, South Wales, went from that town to Cardiff to enlist in the Welsh Regiment. They were accompanied by their employer (Mr. E. Gibbins), member of an old Quaker family, who has promised to provide for their dependents and those of the large number of Reservists who are already serving with the colours.

Lord Hythe will be glad to see those anxious to join the West Kent Yeomanry at once for foreign service at the offices of Messrs. R. B. Pitt and Co., 14, Angelcourt, Throgmorton-street, E.C. Stock Exchange Company. The following notice has been posted at the Stock Exchange:—It is felt that there are many business men, office clerks, employees, and others who would be

THRILLING FIGHT IN THE AIR.

German Traitor Aviator Shot.

Paris, Sept. 2.

For the fourth day in succession Paris was to-day visited by a German aeroplane, which circled over the city for twenty minutes between five and six o'clock. Its evolutions were watched by eager crowds gathered in all open spaces, while machine-guns and rifles made vigorous attempts to bring down the insolent intruder.

The aviator was, flying at a great height. It is not yet known whether he was hit or whether he dropped bombs—Reuter.

[The Exchange Paris correspondent states that the German aviator dropped several bombs.]

Paris, Sept. 3.

The last German aeroplane to pay a flying visit to Paris did not succeed in getting away without having to fight his way out.

An eye-witness who has just come in recounts that when the German aviator was over the Reuillyville Fort, two French aeroplanes came up, one on either side of the hostile aircraft. The German opened fire, to which the Frenchmen replied, and the battle in the air lasted ten minutes.

The German continued to rise all the time and finally reached such a height that the Frenchmen were unable to follow, and he was ultimately lost to sight in a north-easterly direction.—Reuter Special Service.

Aeroplane Brought Down.

Paris, Sept. 3.

One of the Taube aeroplanes which have recently been dropping bombs over Paris has been brought down near Champigny, and the two German aviators killed.—Exchange.

German Aviator Shot.

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.

The *Nieuws van den Dag* learns from Brussels that the German aviator pilot Hellmuth Birt, was shot last Saturday at Johannisbal.

It is reported that he communicated military secrets to the French aviator Garros and the Belgian Ochsleegers, and corresponded with them.—Reuter.

The Zeppelin Over Antwerp.

The Great Eastern steamship *Brussels*, the first steamer to arrive from Antwerp since the service was resumed, came into Harwich with fourteen passengers and a small freight of cargo.

In an interview, Captain Stiff said they were awakened in the morning by the "whir" of a Zeppelin, which was seen overhead just as morning broke. He witnessed the bombardment of the airship from the forts and people in the streets, who fired from rifles.

"It must have been hit," he said, "for it was well peppered." He declared that the airman threw bombs, and several dropped in the streets. Captain Stiff added that the nearest the Germans had yet been to Antwerp was one mile from the town; but this was a party of hungry and fatigued Uhlans, who were glad to be captured.

will to enlist if they were to serve with their friends.

We can arrange this. Terms of service are for the duration of the war. Inquiry room in connection with the recruiting office have now been opened at 325, Vauxhall Bridge-road, where all information will be gladly given. (Signed) F. M. Bithurst. Initialled by the acting secretary of the Stock Exchange Committee.

"PREPARE SHIP FOR BATTLE."

When the Momentous Order is Given.

"Prepare ship for battle," says an Australian exchange, is an order heard only once or twice in the experience of the average seaman, and carries a far different meaning than the comparatively frequent "Clear decks for action."

The latter command is merely the order to remove obstacles from the guns so that they may be fired; the former means to get the ship ready not only for firing her guns, but to receive the fire of the enemy.

Prepare ship for battle is carried out on very rare occasions, never more than once during a commission, as it entails a great deal of work and discomfort to the ship's company concerned. As soon as the word is given the ship becomes a veritable seething turmoil, every man working at his utmost speed.

First, all the boats except two are thrown overboard, the pin-prices and launch only being kept. These are filled with water, and wrapped round with swags and rope, the object being to prevent splintering. Then all the cable is got up from the lockers and wrapped round the barbettes and turrets and funnel casings. All the men's mess tables and stools are sent down into the stoke-holes, and most of the furniture thrown overboard. In fact, everything liable to be an encumbrance and likely to burn is thrown off.

Lights Out.

Then a move is made to the masts, and in a few minutes the top masts are down on deck and lashed to the side of the main-masts; the rigging is "snaked down"—that is, served round and round with rope to strengthen it; and arrangements are made for the wireless aerials. All the hatches are then closed down and the heavily-armoured doors are closed over them, lights are extinguished, and only a feeble glimmer in the engine rooms and conning towers is allowed to remain. Then the bugle goes for "general quarters," and fire hoses are all run out and connected with the sea-water mains.

All the stokers are placed in three watches, seamen in two and all domestics and spare ratings are utilised as stretcher parties to assist the sick-berth staff. Fire parties are told off, and all guns' crews sleep at their guns. Splinter nets are rigged, and ammunition is placed ready for instant use.

Look-outs, usually signalmen, are placed in the fire control tops, and everything is then cleared for immediate action. The signal staff take up their quarters in the upper conning tower and direct signalling operations from there, under the immediate surveillance of a Yeoman of Signals, the whole staff being controlled by the signal-bus or chief Yeoman, who attends on the captain.

All guns are electrically controlled from the fire control, where the range of the enemy is obtained by a patent range-finding apparatus. The gunlayers merely lay the sights and keep the guns trained on the object.

After Waterloo.

I came across an old couple last night coming out of a moving picture show, writes "J.S." in the *Glasgow News*. I was immediately behind them and could not help hearing the wife inquiring as to the reason of the old man's dissatisfied expression. "What's wrong now? Did ye no like 'The Battle o' Waterloo'?" "Waterloo!" the husband grumbled. "Dye no ken my grandfather fought in the battle and I never seen him in a picture!"

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is announced from Paris that the general situation is stationary. The Belgians are desperately resisting the German advance on Antwerp from the south-east.

The King of Belgium has left Antwerp and arrived at Selzete, a village on the Dutch frontier.

German attacks near Wirballen and Filippowa have been repulsed with great slaughter.

It is stated that part of the city of Antwerp is in flames owing to the German bombardment.

The Czar has visited the fortress at Osowetz and thanked the garrison for their valiant defence.

The positions that have been occupied by the Allies remain the same, notwithstanding some violent combats.

The Germans have crossed the Scheldt between Schoonarde and Eegenem, and a battle is proceeding.

President Wilson says satisfactory assurances have been received from Japan regarding her intentions in the Pacific.

NEWS.

Interesting war items from various sources are given to-day.

In place of our short story we give a page of war articles to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1889" on page 4.

The second list of donations to the Prince of Wales' Fund is issued; the total is now \$75,389.19.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news, an article on Belgium's heart-ory and a list of casualties in the Heligoland action appear on page 3.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Monday, October 12.

Sale of Steamers *Hoi Ming*

and *Hoi Wa*—G. P. Lammert

noon.

Sale of *Chrios*—G. P. Lammert's

Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 13.

Sale of *Crown Land*—P.W.D.—

3 p.m.

Monday, October 10.

French Convent Sale of Work.

Sale of Leasehold Property—

G. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms—

3 p.m.

Sale of *Crown Land*—P.W.D.—

3 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.

Ministering Children's League

bazaar—Government House

Grounds.

Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Sessions.

NOTICES

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CAN Be Cured.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

ONS IN CHINESE.

LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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9, Connaught Rd.
SHIP CHANDLERS
PROVISION & COAL
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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6-5 lb. jars \$15.50
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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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PROPRIETOR.

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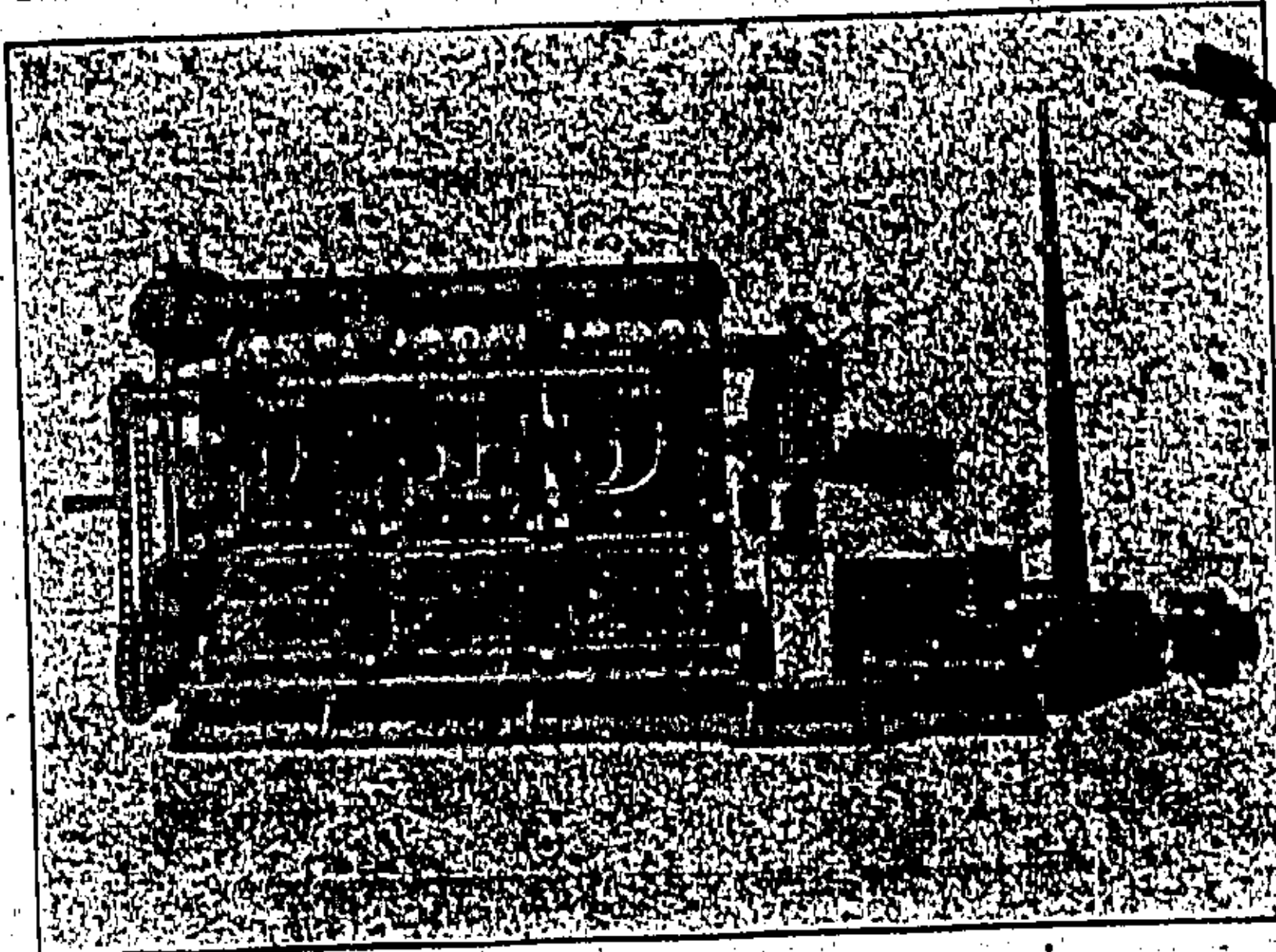
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NOTICES

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SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR
STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.
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FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Tonic Effect of the War.

We were in danger, as a nation, of drifting into the indulgences and softnesses which make for failure and downfall in the struggle of nations. History was in danger of repeating itself—the nation was beginning to make itself felt. Now this cataclysmic war has arrived and a new spirit has come over the people; an appeal is made to God; prayer is made that He will defend the right and all men of all shades of belief—and one had almost said unbelief—turn and say with extraordinary unanimity—"Heaven is on our side," "we are in the right," "the powers of the Unseen World count," "their influence is upon us." Like David, King of Israel, it is out of the depths we cry unto the Lord. We do not advocate any return to the strictest Puritanism of ancient days, but the tonic effect of this war is seen in a general bracing up of our moral and religious life—and this is to the good beyond count.

Daily Press.

The Promise to Poland.

One phase or outcome of the great war now being waged, whichever way victory goes, will undoubtedly be, a greatly reformed Europe, and the compiling of a new set of standard maps. Signs and portents which have been allowed to pass unheeded before, now take a vivid and impressive form. Only a few months ago when a suggestion of the happenings in Europe at the present moment would have been looked upon as the creations of an unbalanced mind, a well-known writer, who obscured his identity to the general reading public, put forth an eloquent plea for the remodeling of Europe on the sober lines of a success of the allied armies in the field. To Russia was suggested the advisability of settling once and for all the great question of Poland. Since then the Tsar has been persuaded to issue a proclamation promising, if Russian arms are victorious, to restore the boundaries of the venerable Polish realm, including in it the Russian and Austrian provinces; to grant a constitution to the new State; and last, but by no means least, to bind Poland to Russia by ties of affection and common interest.

China Mail.

The Progress of the War.

At heart the masses of Germany are not in favour of the war, having merely acquiesced partly by the false hopes held up to them by the Prussian military caste that has dominated Germany since the Franco-German war and partly by the fact that they had no alternative but to submit to the yoke of the Kaiser and the rest of those that made up the Prussian domination. Further defeats, therefore, falling to the enemy and the venue of the war changing to German instead of French soil, is pregnant of dire consequences to the Prussian military caste. With the arrival of fresh reinforcements and a continuance of the tactics which were briefly referred to in a recent telegram, by which the enemy's communications may be seriously affected, a very important change will be put upon the situation. In every respect, the present struggle in France is a fearful.

Singapore Mortality Returns.

The mortality returns for Singapore issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths show that, during the week ending September 26, there were 189 deaths (124 males, 55 females), giving a ratio per mille of population of 20.85. Malaria fever accounted for 24 deaths, phthisis 30, convulsions 25, beri-beri 18, bronchitis 7, dysentery 8, pneumonia 14. Forty-two children under three months of age died. The nationalities were represented as follows:—European 1, Eurasians 2, Chinese 142, Malays 22, Indians 20.

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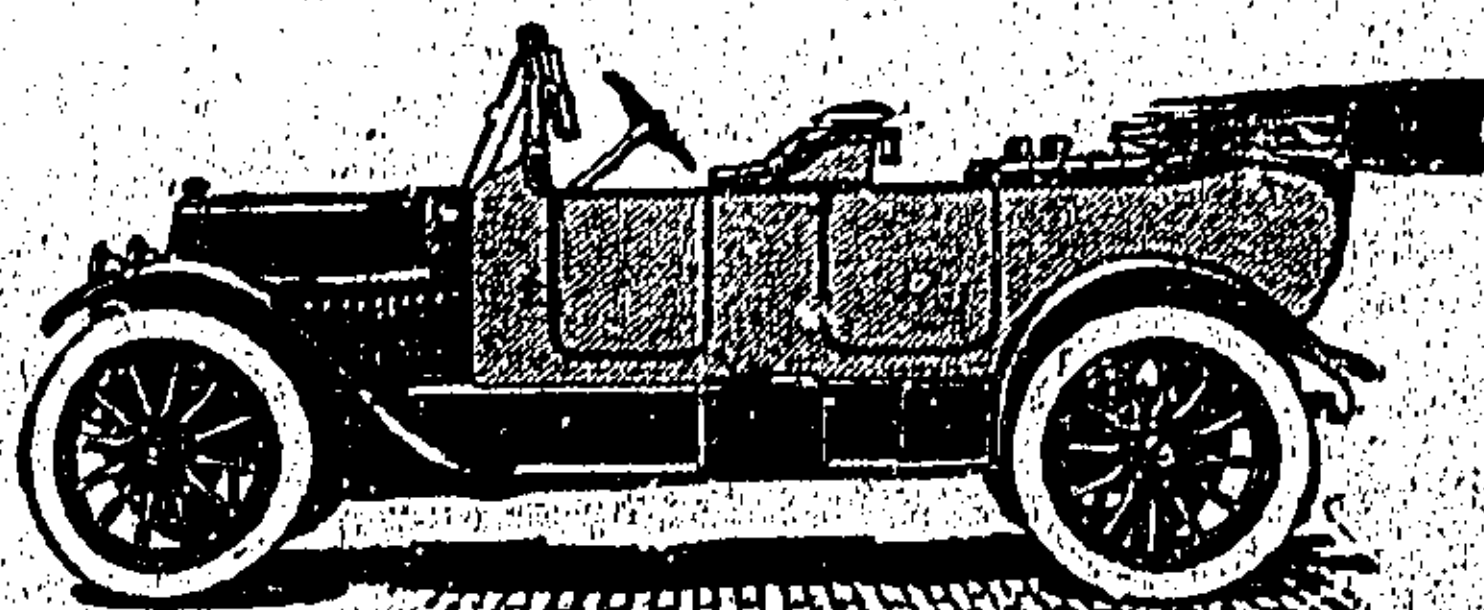
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GENERAL NEWS.

Radium Ore.

With the prominence given to the subject of radium, some interest attaches to a brief report by Mr. Edgar T. Wherry, describing a deposit of carnotite near Mauch Chunk, Pa., published as Bulletin 550-H of the United States Geological Survey. Carnotite is one of the radium-bearing minerals, and this deposit is believed to have been formed by precipitation from the ground water, and can now be seen in process of formation where water trickles out through cracks in the rocks. The deposit is of significant interest, but the present knowledge regarding it is insufficient to warrant any statement as to its workability. So far as is now known, the total area covered by the carnotite-bearing rocks is very small, the observed outcrops being confined to a strip but a few hundred feet in extent. A copy of Mr. Wherry's report may be obtained by application to the director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Found Drowned.

The body of Mr. J. A. Stewart, acting manager, Bank of India, was found at Mahalakshmi, Bombay, on the afternoon of September 17. Mr. Stewart left the bank as usual on the Monday evening and went to his bungalow, Nepean, Sea Road, Malabar Hill, where he was living alone. After dinner he left the bungalow walking and did not return. Nothing more was heard of him until his body was found in the tank. An examination of the affairs of the bank shows everything in perfect order and nothing which need have caused him or the directors the slightest anxiety.

The War and Salaries.

From one of the home trade papers we quote the following, and commend it to the careful consideration of local firms:—Apropos the reduction of salaries by some firms on account of the war, I quote the following from a speech by Mr. Morford, of Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Ltd., at a meeting of employers recently:—It was the assistants who helped to make businesses, and a first duty was owed to them. Shareholders had their reward in big dividends and piled up reserves. He thought these reserves might well be utilised now for the welfare of the assistants. If salaries had to be cut down, it would be well to start with managing directors and others earning handsome sums. The movement ought to start right at the top. There is a good deal in that. It is a poor patriotism that only demands sacrifice by the "bottom dog." The low-salaried men ought to be the last whose weekly wage is cut down. At the meeting referred to above, the following resolution was adopted after full discussion:—That it is neither desirable nor necessary in existing circumstances to dismiss any assistants, but that if economies in the carrying on of business are necessary they should be met by other means. Amongst those supporting the resolution were Messrs. Robert Blundell (Maple and Co., Ltd.), S. M. Skinner (John Barker and Co., Ltd.), Richard Burbidge (Harrod's Stores, Ltd.), T. Barnett (Shoebred and Co.), J. C. Lovell (Thomas Wallis and Co. Ltd.), E. Westergaard (Waring and Gillow, Ltd.), and John Lawrie (William Whiteley, Ltd.).

Ceylon Contingent Accepted. The following communique was laid on the press table at the Secretariat, Colombo, on September 16:—In reply to his telegram of August 24, 1914, making an offer of a Ceylon Contingent for service at the front, His Excellency the Governor received on September 10 a telegram from the Secretary of State, conveying the thanks of the Army Council for Ceylon's patriotic offer and stating that the Army Council would gladly accept a contingent for service in Egypt, if the cost of transport were provided at Colonial expense. After consulting the Contingent at Diyatalawa, His Excellency replied by telegram of September 13, offering a double company of Infantry and stating that the Government of Ceylon would gladly bear the expense of transport to Egypt, which could be arranged for locally.

NOTICE

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THE GREAT HOME ENTERTAINER.

The Victrola is a source of pleasure to the entire Household.

PRICES from \$35.
EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

MOUTRIE'S.

HELIGOLAND ACTION.

The following casualties have been announced as the result of the action in Heligoland Bight on August 28:—

H.M.S. Fearless, WOUNDED.
Harris, William John, Leading Seaman, 233351.

Denton, Harry, Ordinary Seaman, J 11831.

Chapman, Arthur George, E.R.A. 4th class, M 119.

Heywood, John William, Stoker, 1st class, K 17751.

Davis, Walter Henry, Chief Stoker, 281134.

Kren, George, A.B. 239184.

Miller, Albert Joseph, boy telegraphist, J 19598.

Leven, Bernard, Stoker, 1st class, K 11570.

H.M.S. Phoenix, WOUNDED.

Pottle, Charles Wesley, A.B. 234350.

H.M.S. Druid, WOUNDED.

Tanner, Edward Frederic, A.B. 237200.

The petty officers and men of H.M.S. Fearless belong to Portsmouth Division, the others to Chatham.

F.M.S. Laertes, Killed.

Taylor, Ernest Edwin, Stoker Petty Officer, Chatham, 295559.

Brazier, Walter Ernest, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, 311704.

Wounded.

Sub-Lieutenant George H. Faulkner.

Whyte, Peter, Leading Seaman, Chatham, 172041.

Southby, George Robert, Able Seaman, Chatham, 286947.

O'Brien, Eugene, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, K6567.

Richardson, William George, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, 312450.

Kemp, Herbert William Henry, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, K2679.

Way, George William Calcutt, Stoker P.O., Chatham, K11448.

McArdle, James, Stoker P.O., Chatham, 282222.

Orme, James, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, K14866.

H.M.S. Arethusa.

Since Died of Wounds.

Tomas, Giovanni, Officers' Steward, 3rd Class, Chatham, 356540.

Unemployed in Germany.

London, September 1.—A despatch to the Daily News says that the General Federation of German Trade Unions has taken a census of the unemployed among the Berlin organizations affiliated with it and found out of a total of some 200,000 organized workers 57,188 are workless. As the total number of workers employed in Berlin is about 800,000 the Verbands concludes the number of unemployed in Berlin must amount at least to 100,000. Among the trades chiefly affected are the metal workers, with 11,000; the transport workers, 5,076; compositors, 4,000; builders, 2,300; and woodworkers, 14,000 members unemployed.

BELGIUM'S HEART-CRY.

PASSIONATE APPEAL TO HUMANITY.

The World's Tr

M. Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, and his colleagues of the mission which is proceeding to America, left London at 1.40 on September 3 for Liverpool. They are visiting the United States to lay before President Wilson a statement of the atrocities committed by Germans in Belgium.

Before leaving London, two members of the delegation, M. Paul Hymans and M. Emile Vandervelder, attended a drawing room meeting at the Hotel Cecil. There was a large and sympathetic gathering, which included a number of Americans. "Belgium has now only one national policy," said M. Hymans, whose speech was punctuated with applause and cries of sympathy, "that is, resistance against the barbarous invaders, who, not having succeeded in taking away our honour, are avenging themselves by pillage, massacre, and burning" (Shame!).

"The only worthy life." The speaker's final sentence roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. "Be sure of our confidence and gratitude," he exclaimed, "and be sure we will not fail to uphold our cause. For a people a free life is the only worthy life. Eight years ago we fought for that. We shall fight to the end to keep it."

Stirring scenes marked the oratory in French, of M. Vandervelder. The indignation which burnt within him found full expression in a torrent of words, delivered with the utmost passion and accompanied by sledge hammer blows with his fist on the table. His anger as he spoke of German atrocities swept across the audience like a tornado and lashed them into a frenzy of applause. Sometimes his passion rendered him almost incoherent, but none could fail to grasp his meaning.

Penalty of Duty. "Because we have done our duty," he cried, "our land is devastated, our population decimated, and Louvain—the centre of the intellectual life of Belgium, with all its treasures of science and art, collected during the centuries, and with its magnificent library—is burnt and destroyed."

"We shall never cease till we avenge ourselves. In 1714 it was Louis Quatorze; in 1814, Napoleon; now it is the Kaiser. The Kaiser is not Napoleon (cheers). He is not Louis Quatorze, and we rely on England to smash him in the same way that she smashed Napoleon."

Madame Vandervelder, relating the horrors of war, declared that the Germans "bombed towns simply for the sake of gun practice."

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ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO LET.

TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Four roomed houses at Kowloon, cheap rentals. Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road. Godown 98 Wanchai Road. Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Hatherleigh 11a Conduit Rd. Godown No. 5 New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply to:— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shameen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited.

The premises on Shameen Lot No. 36, now in the occupation of Messrs Furnell and Paget. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings. Moderate rent. Apply to "S" of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E", No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply "CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.

TO LET.—168, The Peak. The Kennels. 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak. Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—2 Canton Villas, Kowloon. Apply to:— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st October 1914. House No. 5, Cone duit Road. Fine View or Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 9th September, 1914.

TO LET.—2 roomed Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed. No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas). BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path. Apply to:—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced English assistant mistress for the Diocesan Boys' School. Apply to The Headmaster.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Scottish Terrier Pup, 3 months, thoroughbred and prize-winning parents. Price \$40 and \$35 each.—Apply 12 Knutsford Terrace.

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ELECTRIC BATHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
EXPERT MASSEURS,
EXPERIENCED BARBERS
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PERFECT SANITARY, HYGIENIC AND ANTI-SEPTIC
ARRANGEMENTS THROUGHOUT, UNDER
THE CONTROL OF A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.
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SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS

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UP TILL DEC. 15th, 1914.

AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD

NOT CES.

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Embassy

Nº 77

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Are made by scientific processes from scrupulously selected and perfectly matured Tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting men of all kinds.

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CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF 25 AND 50 AND BOXES OF 10.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SPECIAL VALUE

IN MEN'S

PYJAMA SUITS

From \$4.00 Per Suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Why make Motoring an expensive luxury when you can hire 5 Seater Touring Cars at \$3.00 per hour for 3 passengers & \$4.00 per hour for 4 passengers. There is no need to pay more! You will be delighted with these silent and comfortable cars and the courtesy of our expert drivers.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON GARAGES, LTD.

Hong Kong Garage:—
451 Queen's Road West, Phone 1344

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PETER'S
MILK
CHOCOLATE

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RECOMMENDED BY
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PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

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Is the essence of finest BRITISH Milk, sterilized—concentrated and granulated—combined with the Glycophosphates of Sodium, Calcium, and Magnesium.

VITAFER

Is rich in body-building and nerve-restoring elements, the milk constituents form flesh and muscle, whilst the Glycophosphates revitalize the nerves and brain. This latter effect is due to Organic Phosphorus being present in the food in the particular form in which it occurs in the human body.

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is a genuine restorative, and not a mere transitory stimulant.

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Chemists by appointment to H.E. The Governor.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

by Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

"FOR ALL WE HAVE AND ARE"

One of the last Times from Home contains what most of us have probably long been looking for—a war poem of Kipling's. It begins:

"For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate,
Stand up and meet the war,
The Hun is at the gate."

No writer, even Shakespeare, can be forever "at his best"; all must have their weak moments and it seems rather painfully evident, from the above four lines, that they too were peoned on an "off" day; for they come as perilously near to doggerel as possible. We know it is small to cavil at the side-slips of a really great man; but when that great man makes "war" rhyme with "are" and gives us such a line as "the Hun is at the gate," at a time when the Hun is nowhere near the gate—in fact is a back number altogether—the temptation to preach is irresistible.

But the first part is the worst part; the rest, if anyone but Kipling had written it, would have passed muster as good. One of the penalties, however, that Kipling has to pay for his greatness is that we have all got into the habit of expecting nothing short of the best from him. The third and fourth verses, as being so much above the rest, it is only fair to quote:

"Comfort, content, delight—
The ages slow-bought gain
They shrivelled in a night,
Only ourselves remain
To face the naked days
In silent fortitude,
Through perils and dismays
Renewed and re-renewed."

No easy hopes or lies
Shall bring us to our goal,
But iron sacrifice
Of body, will, and soul.
There is but one task for all—
For each one life to give,
Who stands if freedom fall?
Who dies if England live?"

If one continued in the cavilling spirit, exception might perhaps be taken to the scansion of the line "There is but one task for all"; but let that stand, for the rest so nearly approaches the better Kipling that adverse comment becomes presumption. Kipling has often been accused of jingoism and the "We are it" spirit. There is none of it here; in fact there is the same note of humility as is to be found in his ever popular "Recessional". In fact he seems all too conscious that the one weak spot in our national armour may be a false sense of security, and that victory will not be gained other than by ready self-sacrifice throughout the Empire. The Absent-minded Beggar spirit even is missing; and the poem is none the worse for that. It would be idle to say that we are not disappointed in the poet's effort. He has failed almost as completely—albeit in another direction—to rise to the occasion as he did at the time of the Boer War; but inasmuch as his weakness is as formidable as the ordinary man's strength, the point seems hardly one to be laboured. When the Boer War was over he gave of his best in both song and story; perhaps the same will happen again.

Muzzled or Unmuzzled—Which?

Dog-owners in Hongkong are wondering when the muzzling order which has been in force for some time now is to be abrogated. Or, on the other hand, they are curious to know, in the absence of its cancellation, whether it is the desire of the authorities that it is to be strictly observed. As things are at present, half the dogs of the Colony are running about unmuzzled, much to the annoyance of their brethren who happen to be encountered with the wire safeguard. And the casual offending dog-owner who is hauled before the magistrate pays the penalty for all. Several times of late we have seen unmuzzled dogs attack others who are helpless to resist because of their muzzles, and we have heard of instances in which muzzled dogs have come home badly mauled. The authorities should make up their minds one way or the other. Either the order should be withdrawn or the police should see to it that every dog is muzzled. In fairness to those dog-owners who are observing the regulations either alternative or the other should be followed.

The Right Spirit.

There is no doubt about it that everybody at Home is showing a noble spirit in face of the crisis which has come over the face of Europe. We have already quoted instances in which big business houses, in spite of the hard times through which they are passing, have given evidence of wonderful magnanimity towards their employees on service, and their dependents. Another example has come under our notice. The Duke of Devonshire has notified that the coming year's allotment rents will not be collected. His Grace's object is to enable the tenants to take the fullest advantage of the opportunity of getting additional crops, so as to make provision for possible necessities of the coming winter and spring consequent on the war. This is only one of many fine acts by the English aristocracy, but it serves to show how, in this time of stress, all are helping one another as best they can.

The War and the Publishers.

A few days ago we commented in this column on the absence of publishers' announcements and advertisements from the Home papers. Since then we have received a batch of *Globes*—one of which discusses the same question. We were, it seems, premature in saying that no books were being advertised, for close upon a couple of columns of the *Globe* of September 3 are taken up with paragraphs relating to the war which Paton-Roster Row, Bedford Street, etc. are putting on the market. However, almost without exception, these relate to the war or its side-issues, so we were not so far out as might appear. Mr. Werner Laurie is issuing a new edition of "The Servant People" and Ernest Vizetelly is publishing "My Adventures in the Commonwealth." Other publications are: "A war cookery book for the sick and wounded," "Letters on artillery, on infantry and on cavalry" translated from the German by Major Walford, "Napoleon and Waterloo," and a dozen others, either new or reprints, all dealing with the big struggle. But how should it be otherwise? Nobody just now wants to read about travel in the Sahara, or how the duke married the dairy-maid.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., yesterday contained the following:—

Assembly.—"Alarm" lists have not yet been returned by the following units. O.C.s will please return them at once:—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Civil Service Company, Centre Section M.G. Co., Scouts Company.

Appointments and Transfers.—The following men having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1058 Pte. S. J. Clarke to Civil Service Company, No. 1059 Pte. H. L. Denays to Scouts Company, No. 1067 Pte. S. D. Silas is transferred from H.K.V.R. allotted Corps number and posted to Signalling Section. Pte. A. Blyth is transferred from Civil Service Company to H.K.V. Reserves dated 9.10.14.

DAY BY DAY.

TO BE WEAK IS MISERABLE.

The Weather.—
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 67; fine.

The Mails.—
French Mail.—Arrived to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.
English Mail.—Closed to-day at 11.30 a.m.

Count the Columns.—
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 40 published.

The Dollar.—
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 0.3 1/2.

Bank Holiday.—
Monday is a Bank Holiday, and the Exchange Banks will be closed.

Additional Train.—
Every Sunday, from to-morrow, an additional train will leave Kowloon at 8.45 a.m. for Fanning.

Auction.—
On Monday Mr. G. P. Lam-mert is selling by auction the river steamers Hoi Ming and Hoi Wa.

To Consignees.—
Consignees of cargo by the S.S. *Siberia* are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

Prize Courts.—
The *Gazette* publishes for general information the Prize Courts (Procedure) Act of 1914, "an act to amend the law relating to Prize Courts."

Passengers in Excess.—
At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Bail Taylor, R.N., a Chinese boatman was fined \$15 for carrying six passengers in excess of his licensed number.

Alice Memorial Hospital.—
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. G. W. Barton, \$10.

No Adulteration.—
During the quarter ended September 30, there were examined, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, eight samples of milk, four of port, and two each of gin and sherry. All were genuine.

Flower Show.—
We have received a copy of the schedule for the 1915 flower and vegetable show under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society. The show is to be held in February or March, and there are 111 classes.

September Weather.—
During September the average mean temperature in Hongkong was 80.4. The highest point reached was 92.1, on the 1st, and the lowest 73.2, on the 26th. There were 215 hours of sunshine and 19.08 inches of rain. The average humidity was 73.

Special Dinner.—
A special dinner is being given at the Grand Hotel on Saturday next, and the proceeds will go towards the Prince of Wales Fund. The charge will be \$2.50 per head. A band will be in attendance and after dinner a special concert will be held.

War Pictures.—
The Bijou Theatre management announces that special war pictures as well as representations of other stirring incidents connected with the European crisis will be shown at the theatre soon, while commencing to-morrow night there will be screened for four nights only the powerful coloured historical drama, "Traitors to their King." This picture is in five parts and deals with the conspiracy against King Henry IV. of France. It is a most thrilling production.

Harbour Limits.—
It is notified that while the Examination Service is in force the following are to be considered the Harbour Limits for the purpose of controlling the movements of vessels and boats:—On the East a line drawn from the West point of Siu-chau-wan to the West point of A Kung-ngam. On the West a line drawn from the Government Wharf to the North point of Green Island (Sulphur Island) to join a line from West of Green Island to West of Stonecutters, and thence to Torpedo Pier at Lai-chi-kok.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Is Antwerp Doomed?

To-day's wires look balky enough at first glance, but when we come to analyse them—particularly those dealing with the situation in France—they strike us as an excellent example of the fine art of saying nothing. "The enemy progressed at no point," the situation is "developing," the general position is "stationary," and so forth. All this means nothing, save to military experts—or it goes without saying—to the amateur strategists of whom we had a word or two to say in yesterday's Notes. The Belgians' Desperate Resistance.

Of course, the real interest is centred in Belgium, with special reference to Antwerp. Accounts seem to differ as to what time the great bombardment started; in fact there was at first some doubt as to whether it had begun or not but the fact that some ten thousand refugees have arrived in the Netherlands shows that at least a few people take the matter seriously. At any rate there is no doubt as to the Germans' having crossed the Scheldt; and, inasmuch as another report says that the Antwerp Palace of Justice has been partially destroyed, we may assume that a very good imitation of a bombardment is in progress. Meanwhile the Germans are coquetting with the Dutch frontier in a manner that may reasonably be expected to bring about discussion presently; in other words they are as near making use of neutral territory as makes no odds, and we may look to hear soon, perhaps, that they are actually in Holland, for they belong to that section of society that, if given a finger, wants the whole hand.

East Prussia.—
There is the same absence of definiteness in regard to tidings from East Prussia. East Prussia is a tolerably big area, and the only clue we are given as to the actual scene of the combat is the mention of the two names, Wirballen and Filipowo. Wirballen is on the Berlin-Petrograd line; it has but four thousand inhabitants but is nevertheless of no little importance as a customs station. Filipowo we cannot find at all. Evidently there has been considerable slaughter of the enemy round about there; and Austria has done nothing to help her Ally; in fact she seems to be doing nothing anywhere, except agreeing with Britain as to an exchange of non-combatants.

Volunteering.

Up to the present we have heard nothing official as to the promise of response to the Hongkong G.O.C.'s expression of willingness to accept volunteers for the front, but gossip says that offers will not be wanting. One man told us last night that he was "there the moment the show opened in the morning," to register himself. Hongkong should be able to raise quite a respectable little contingent from among the class of men whom we mentioned yesterday: those who have been under fire before. From the Straits papers we see that the Singapore volunteers are many of them; dead keen to go. Probably General Reade will offer the same facilities as those which General Kelly is offering. After all, one man who has been shot over, or who has had to look death pretty squarely in the face even elsewhere than on the battle-field, is surely worth two who have not, when it comes to the practical side of warfare. Letters and newspapers from Home convince one that there is no falling off in the number of men of all ages and classes who are anxious to take up a rifle in defence of the Empire. One man, the head of a North Country grammar school, writes that two of his staff have gone off to the war instead of dutifully returning to their pupils after the summer holidays. Somehow one doesn't connect schoolmasters with this sort of fun; yet seeing that, as a whole, they are an athletic set of men who know something about discipline; they should be an acquisition; for a good disciplinarian usually knows also how to obey.

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Oct. 10, 1889.

The Dollar.—
The rate of the dollar, on demand on October 10, 1889, was 3/1.

The Peace Problem of Europe.—
October 4.—The peace problem of Europe: "I wonder if the other fellow's gun is really loaded."

[By October 4, 1914, Hongkong had ceased to wonder.]

"A Nice, Slim Young Gentleman."

October 4.—English Maiden reading from newspaper:—"It is to be regretted that the German Emperor has lately shown signs of a somewhat bellicose disposition."

Second Ditto:—"Lor' now, what a pity. I allus thort 'e was such a nice, slim young gentleman."

For Assault.

October 5.—A Ningpo mafio, attached to Mr. Kennedy's stables, appeared at the police court, before Mr. Wodehouse this morning; and as none of the numerous interpreters could make out his pantomimic gestures, a requisition of Inspector Quincey's services was made. Quincey informed his Worship that the horse gentleman wanted a summons for assault. "Come back on Monday," was the verdict.

Hydrophobia.

October 7.—Another death, under most distressing circumstances—that of a Chinese child—occurred at Singapore on the 30th ult., from hydrophobia.

The Dirt Dumpers.

October 9.—Regular convocation of the Sanitary Board this afternoon. Very meagre attendance—no quorum until the Acting Registrar General arrived. The Hon. Samuel B. in the chair, supported by General Gordon and the Hon. Wong Shing. Nobody else. The Danby-and-Leigh cum Cooper row

evidently not much of a draw, so temporarily shelved. Business at a deadlock at the outset until a letter from the Governor was read, backing up the Secretary's scheme for burying the city refuse, and slating the Board for neglecting that method. His Excellency, however, was gracious enough not to exercise his prerogative and upset the Board's resolution, contenting himself with prophesying that they would find their way wouldn't work. A little explanation as to two deaths, supposed by Dr. Canlie and Mr. Francois to be mysteriously followed, (sic), after which a long letter from Danby and Leigh, in reply to Mr. Cooper's last, was read. Evidently a never-ending quarrel. Some old arguments over again. Complaint that Mr. Cooper tried to force the separate system on them. Mr. Cooper's rejoinder tacked on. Somebody wrong, evidently. Both to be circulated along with the other half-ton of correspondence. Orders of the day reached. Second report of the contract committee read. Nobody speaks for five minutes. General Gordon moves that the report be adopted, and that the committee be requested to draft the provisions of contract. Agreed to. General Gordon puts a motion. Thinks the Board has been going on in an unbusiness-like way. Board silently acquiescent. The General continues that members have a way of bottling up documents—deal of good composition wasted thereby. Proposes that they only be entrusted with copies in future. Subsequently leaves the resolution to the next meeting, when a decent attendance is expected. Nothing else. Board circulates.

Habeas Corpus.

October 10.—"Miss Pauline Francois, in default of any attempt at 'Habeas Corpus,' will begin her 'via dolorosa' to Melbourne by the Afghan tomorrow. She swears she will never be taken back alive. Well, don't make a mess, Polly."

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for Oct. 10, 1889.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Wonderful Historical Film to be Shown.

Starting from to-night the great film: "Traitors to their King" will be shown at the Bijou Theatre. This is a coloured picture, in five parts, 8,000 feet long, dealing with an episode in the reign of Henry IV. of France. We are asked to state that, owing to the extra expense of procuring this remarkable film, a slight rise in the price of the seats will be made during the few nights that it is being shown. Prices will be \$1, 70 cents, and 30 cents.

In "Traitors to their King," we first see the interior of a mysterious old house on the banks of the River Seine, where the King's enemies—the Countess de Verneuil, the Count de Siete Iglesias and the Marquis de Concoini—are assembled in secret council. The Countess, once the King's favourite, has been recently repulsed by her Royal lover, and in this lies the secret of her hatred. For this spiteful woman, the death of the King will be a revenge for this unfaithfulness to her; while for the two men it will mean an augmentation of power, seeing that Henry IV.'s only heir is a mere timid lad whom they will be able to direct as they please, and that his mother, Marie de Medicis, who will then become Queen-Regent, is already under their influence. The assassination of the King is therefore decided upon unanimously, and the plotters, not wishing to stain their own hands with the Royal blood, find an instrument in the person of Francois Ravallan, a fanatic who hates Henry for his religious beliefs. Those who wish to know how the story ends should go and see for themselves.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—185 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per share ex. div., sales.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$135 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$332½ per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$34 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$40 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$112 1/2 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—15 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$72 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$248 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$150 per share, nominal.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$102 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$6½ per share, buyers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$125 per share.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, buyers.
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

WAR SCENES AT HOME.

Interesting Extracts from Letters.

The following is an extract from a letter received in the Colony from Home, dated London, August 27:—

All the offices of the Free Trade Union are closed until further notice and many of the staff of the London branches and head office have been drafted to York House, St. James' Palace, to deal with the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund. The Fund to-day has reached £1,750,000, and the posts are as heavy as ever every morning. All the letters are delivered at Buckingham Palace and about four times a day they are expressed on to us at York House. Five people spend the whole day, every day, opening the letters, and altogether there are about 70 men and 20 women doing the clerical work of the Fund. We, the Free Trade Union people, are counted voluntary workers, for we cost the Fund nothing, as our Association is paying us and lending us to York House. This also applies to other organisations. All voluntary workers are provided with lunch and tea absolutely free. The Automobile Club and Pall Mall give all the females lunch every day, and Rumpelmayers give us tea daily. The voluntary men are given lunch and tea at the Carlton.

We have a lot of stockbrokers working with us—rich men, but with real good heads on their shoulders. A well-known firm of accountants are giving their services—and aren't they careful! The "little princelet" has been in about four times, also Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra. We work in about eleven rooms, and very special work is being done in the King's bedroom! One child sent 9d. out of her money box to "save the nation" and we had 23 3s. sent by "A Coward." One child said, "I should like to have some soldiers in our house; we could do with four, for although I am only 5-1-2 years I sleep in a very large bed." The smallest subscription was 1-4d.

"Kitcheners, of course, is the man of the hour, an honour he shares with Sir Edward Grey and Winston Churchill. To think that Carson and Redmond have laid down hostilities, and that Lloyd George is praised! The financial part of the business has been a marvel, and we now do a lot of our shopping with paper money and postal orders. Never was there, I should think, such a united country as Great Britain is now. I think hatred of Germany plays even a larger part than love of country. Many people simply go almost mad if the Kaiser's name is mentioned. I don't think you would know your native land now. A large part of St. James' Park is taken up with the horses that have been commandeered, and every taxi has huge placards about enlistment, etc. posted all over it. Amusements have stopped, and the train services are all altered. Strict secrecy is observed, and even the engine drivers when they start 'don't know where they are going'—"

Extracts from another letter run as follows:—

"Here in our neighbourhood (which has many German inhabitants) and elsewhere there are continually being discovered houses (of Germans) filled with firearms and foodstuffs, and, in some, a bomb or bombs, and wires connecting them with places they evidently hoped to blow up, and, sometimes, the commencement of a tunnel to burrow under some near building. All the men we know are offering their services in some capacity."

The following from another letter shows the feeling of the people:—

"Here we are in the heart of war preparations, such a coming and going of thousands of troops, passing through night and day. The bustle and tramp and rattle never ceases. Our hearts are sick, and yet we would not be out of it. I suppose it is the generations of military blood in our veins. We are expecting every day to have officers billeted on us, and of course we shall take them in, being soldier's daughters. We four old maids regret for the first time we have no sons to send forth to swell the number of fighters."

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

HONGKONG'S FINE RESPONSE.

Over \$75,000 Subscribed. So Far.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Fund in Hongkong (Mr. A. G. Stephen) sends the following additional list of contributors:—

\$2,500.—Chiu Yiu Insee. Co. Ltd.

\$1,500.—Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd.

\$1,000 each.—Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.; Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 1st Sub.

\$500 each.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., 1st Sub.; United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., 1st Sub.; Messrs. Kwok Siu Lau, Wang Kam Fuk, Fuag Ping Shan, Yuen Fat Hong, Kung Yuen Hong, Te Yam Chi, Wong Lou Shang.

\$422 88.—Collection at Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral.

\$400.—Mr. Chan Sek Shun.

\$350.—Mr. Au Chak Man.

\$300 each.—Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, 1st Sub.; Kam Shing Lee, Lau Yu Fong, Li Po Chun; Yung Hin Chung, Siu Ying Chow.

\$250 each.—Mrs. Helen G. Murray Scott, Mr. John Lemm, 1st Sub.; Messrs. O. Pemberton, Kin Tai Leong, Li Chang Luen.

\$200 each.—Ming Sun Bank, Wang Hing, Firm, Mr. Lo Koon Ting, Lun Yick Insurance Co., Ltd., 1st Sub.; On Insurance Co., Ltd., Messrs. Hui Siu Kwan, Chan Lok Chuen, Sham Pak Ming, Man On Insurance Co., Ltd., Chun On Insurance Co. Ltd., Tai Fong Bank, Hongkong & Kowloon Land and Loan Co. Ltd., Messrs. Shiu Fong Hong, Messrs. Ng Yuen Hing, Po On Marine & Fire Insce. & Godown Co. Ltd., Tang On Fire Insce. Co. Ltd., Fook On Insurance Co. Ltd., Yan On Marine and Fire Insce. Co. Ltd., Messrs. Yu Tak Shing, Messrs. Shing Hing Loong, Mr. Lau Yik Cheuk, Mr. Li Shek Pang, Mr. Cheng Keng Tong.

\$150 each.—Mr. A. Ritchie, 1st Sub.; Mr. J. A. Young, "A.S.G."

\$100 each.—Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther, Messrs. Leong Pui Chi, Lok Hing, Sang Lee, G. Alan-Dutton, Frank Smith, J. M. Moorhead, Pakhoi, Tim Foonz Kee, Wing Kat, Tai Yik Chai, Yan Wo, A. A. Cordeiro, Eng Hok Fong Steamship Co., Yan Hing Loong, Chan Suet Ngam, Lo Tze Chuen, Compradors of International Bank, Compradors of the Nederlandsch Indische Handels Bank, Chau Ngan Ting, Compradors of the Banque de l'Indo Chine, Lo Siu Hoi, Ip Shun Kam, Lo Chung Ku, tui Chiu Lam, Ng Wei Chi, Ip Lo Sin, So Tai Taci, Compradors of the Netherlands Trading Society, Wong Lai Shang, Luk Fung Shen, Leung Hin Tin, Ngok Lau, Wing Fat Hong, Chan Pik Chuen, Kwan Fok Ng, Ho Mun Sang, Chan Chun Tsun, Yuen Sing Fat, Tin Wo Shing, Man Shing Hing, Chui Tak Loong, Shun Sang Yuen, Yu Lee Yuen, Tung Fat Yuen, Kwong Sang Yuen, Po Hing Tai, Kwok Ying Kee, Tak Shing Hong, Man Cheung Yuen, Man Fat Tsung, Lo Chu San, Kwong Fung Wo, Cheong Shing, Yu To Sang, Yut Cheong Bank, Yut On Bank, Ming Kee, Chan Ching Hok, Fook Wo Banking & Fire Insce. Co. Ltd., Chu Wing On, Sun Kwong Hop, Nam Tai Hop Kee, Yee Wo, Chiu Chai Sam, Chan King Wan, Sui Kai Bank, Li Yau Chuen, Tang Chi Ngoc, Tak Cheung Firm, Yeung Keng Tong, Wong Sui Tong.

\$88.—Collected by Dr. Key, P.H.O.

\$50 each.—"F.G." Compradors of Bank of Taiwan, Yee Cheong, Geo. W. Sewell, Compradors of Bank of Canton, Messrs. M. A. Figueiredo, M-n Yik Tong, Ki Fong Hong, Man Wo Hong, Cheong Sang Hong, Shun Wo Cheung, Ya Wo Loong, Tai Shun Cheong, Yuen Wo Hong, Kwong Tak Hing, Wing Wo Chan, Chi Wo Cheung, Shing On Hong, Kwan Hing Loong, Kwong On Wing, Tung Fook Tai, Man Loong, Yee Tai Chan, King Wo, Kwan Mow, Chap Teung, Foo Kee, Shau Cho Tong, Tani Cheong Loong, Wai Sun Bank, Kam Lee Yuen, Ming Kee, Shun Shing Bank, Wai Kat Bank,

Ng San Sang, Anon.

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MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Trade Dull During Past Fortnight.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their report dated October 9, state:—

Bengal Opium.—Nothing of importance to report. Sales during the past fortnight are reported of about 1 chest of Patna New at \$9,325 (per chest), 17 chests of Patna Old at \$9,200 (per chest), 8 chests of Benares New at \$9,050 (per chest), and 2 chests of Benares Old at \$8,925 (per chest), in all about 26 chests. Clearances during the fortnight are reported of about 24 chests, comprising 1 chest of Patna New, 21 chests of Patna Old, 1 chest of Benares New, and 1 chest of Benares Old. Unsold stock.—122 chests Patna New, 658 chests Patna Old, 191 chests Benares New, 108 chests Benares Old, in all about 1,137 chests. Sold, but uncleared stock.—19 chests Patna New, 34 chests Patna Old, 18 chests Benares New and 41 chests Benares Old, in all about 112 chests. Reported closing quotations (per chest) are as under:—Patna New \$9,325; Patna Old \$9,200; Benares New \$9,050; Benares Old \$8,925.

Malwa Opium.—Ruled steady. Sales are reported of about 17 chests at \$8,400 to \$8,500 (per picul). Clearances of about 12 chests. Unsold stock about 1,083 chests. Sold but uncleared stock about 92 chests. Reported closing quotations (per picul) are as under:—Malwa \$8,400 to \$8,500.

Cotton.—No business is reported. Market closes weak. Nominal quotations:—\$24 to \$28 (per picul). Unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales.

Indian Yarn.—Market ruled extremely weak. Importers are showing great anxiety to quit their holdings even at a heavy sacrifice, and the Chinese dealers are very shy in making fresh purchases. Forced sales had the effect of declining rates from \$3 to \$5 per bale on last mail's prices. No reliable quotations or prices can be given, as many of the sales effected are not made public in the market, but we gather from hearsay that there have been sales of about 1,175 bales, comprising about 700 bales of No. 10s, 50 bales of No. 12s, and 425 bales of 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 53,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is estimated at about 31,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—No sales are reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales are reported of about 1,000 bales of No. 20s, at \$130 to \$124 per bale.

Sandry Articles.—Nothing much to report. Owing to extreme eagerness on the part of the importers to quit their holdings, a decline is noticeable in many of the articles, and in imports sales are reported of Bezoar Stone at \$4 120 to 200 (per catty) according to quality, Horax at \$22 (per picul), Kiamis at \$26 (per picul) and Saltpeetre at \$13 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in Green Beans and White Beans at \$14 to 5 1/2 (per picul), Cassia at \$12 1/2 (per picul), Cardamum Seeds at \$36 (per picul) Galangal at \$7 (per picul), Fire Crackers at \$8 (per case), and Preserves at \$4 to 5 (per box).

Wing Tung Tak, Kui On Bank, Wo Cheong Bank, China Merchants S. N. Co., Yu Shang Yuen, Tung Hing Loong, Wing Tung Cheong, Kwong Hip Loong, Kwong Yau Hang, Yuen Cheung, Kwong Yee Yung, Tai Hing Wo, Yee On Cheung, Shiu Wo, Sun Wo, Wo Lun, Fuk Tai, Cheong Loong, Yu Shing Loong, "Kentucky," Wong Mow Lam, Lam Woo.

\$5.—Rev. W. E. Hipwell, Pakhoi.

\$30 each.—Messrs. Kaa Tin Hing, Kwong Tai Hing, Kwan On Loong, Wing Shing Loong, Lai Hing, Yuen Tung Lee, Wo Shing, Shiu On Wing, Hang Wo Cheung, Shing Tai, Man Fuk Tung, Tung Hip Loong, Kwan Chan, Kwong Wing Cheung, Lam Pui Sheung, Ti Hing.

\$25 each.—Messrs. L. E. Gutierrez, P. H. Farne, Chu Pat, Chan Yue Ting, Yuen Cheong Li, Ng San Sang, Anon.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS,

SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES, HAMS, BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

AND

We Import

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILING HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN PEDRO (LOS ANGELES)

S.S. "HAZEL DOLLAR"

Captain M. Ridley, on or about November 10th.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co., 3, Queen's Building, V.M. SMITH, Manager.

EUROPEAN SEAMEN CHARGED.

Defendants Join the Royal Navy.

At the Marine Court this morning, four Europeans appeared on remand to answer charges of ship desertion.

Henry Hunter, fireman; E. Hammeck, seaman; Frank O'Leary, fireman; and Alex. Neilson, were charged with unlawfully leaving the s.s. Shipote, in Hongkong Harbour, without permission.

Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., heard the case.

It was explained to his Worship that the four defendants had enlisted in His Majesty's Navy, but if they were wanted by that court the enlistment could be cancelled.

His Worship dismissed the case.

Antwerp's Fortifications.

As long ago as 1641 an English traveller to Antwerp was impressed by the extensive character of its fortifications. "The gratts, ramparts, and platforms are stupendous," writes John Evelyn in his Diary. "... but there was nothing about this city which more ravished me than those delicious shades and walks of stately trees, which render the fortified works of the towns of one of the sweetest places in Europe: nor did I ever observe a more quiet, clean, elegantly built, and civil place than this magnificent and famous city of Antwerp."

\$20 each.—Messrs. C. H. Onund, S. Lopes, W. McRobb, Pakhoi; Pong Wei Ting, Po Hing, Tai Yik, Hip Wo Hong, Kai Ming, Fong On Hong, Kwong Hung Tai, Chu Yau Lau, Pak Wo Tong, Chiu Sun Bank, Yee Wo, Kwong Hang Hing, Kwong Shing Loong, Kung San Loong, Sun Kwong Loong, Wing Wo Kee, Ya Chan, Man Shun Wing, Kwong Lan Tai, Hing Kee, Yan Shun, Kwan Teung Shing, Ching Hing Loong, Sam Yick Chan.

\$10 each.—Dr. Baronsfeather, Pakhoi; Miss Barber, Pakhoi; Miss Beattie, Pakhoi; Mr. H. E. Potter, Pakhoi; Messrs. Tsun Shing Hong, Kwan Cheong, Pak Cheong Hing, Sun Tung Cheong, Kwong Nam Hing, Yee Yik, Wong Sam Hing, Yuen Kwong Wo, Tin Hing Cheong, Chiu Wa, See Yik.

\$5 each.—Messrs. S. H. Ram, Wong Chou, Lai Im To.

\$2.—Ex-Trooper.

The above totals—\$31,301.16

Already acknowledged (List No. 1) .. 41,325.90

\$72,627.06

\$72,627.06

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" "EMPEROR OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE". Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £45, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Paddar Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93.

Butterfield & Swire.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.		Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 25,000 Atsuta Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 16,000	{WEDNES., 21st Oct., at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.		Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa T. 12,500 Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	{TUES., 20th Oct. at 4 p.m. {TUES., 3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		Nikko Maru Capt. Takada T. 9,300 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	{FRIDAY, 23rd Oct. at noon. {WED., 18th Nov. at noon.
CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon.		Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	{SATUR., 17th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	{MONDAY, 12th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.		Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 30th Oct.
MOJI and Kobe.		Colombo Maru Capt. Neguchi T. 12,000	{SATURDAY, 24th Oct.
KOBE & Yokohama.		Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 12,500	{THURS., 15th Oct. at 11 a.m.

Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Nishina	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 30th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sudo	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sudo	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Chenan	11th Oct. at 4 1/2 p.m.
W'WEI, T'FOO & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	11th Oct. at 9 a.m.
SINGAPORE	Chengtu	13th Oct. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Kailong	14th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	20th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 10th Oct., 1914.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands
Office.—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Will leave on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Titaroom	SHAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tipanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Timah	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tillwong	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Timanook	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tilatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Tues., 8th Dec.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALI, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		9th Oct., 10 a.m.
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 13th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 16th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 11th Oct. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 14th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Liner Sunk in Collision.
Seattle, Wash., August 28.—
The Pacific-Alaskan Navigation steamship Admiral Sampson was sunk this morning at Point-No-Point, twenty miles from Seattle, by the Canadian Pacific liner Princess Victoria.

The Princess Victoria, reporting the accident, said she was proceeding to Seattle with most of the passengers and crew of the Admiral Sampson.

It is reported that seventeen lives were lost on the Admiral Sampson.

The Admiral Sampson was bound from Seattle to Alaska. She had 50 passengers and a crew of 65.

The Admiral Sampson sank in four minutes. The collision took place at 8.30 o'clock this morning.

The Admiral Watson, bound for San Francisco, was near the scene of the accident at the time.

The air was heavy with smoke and fog, and it is supposed the collision was due to this cause. The Princess Victoria was bound from Victoria to Seattle. She makes no mention of damage to herself in her brief report to her owners. If the boats were in the regular channel, the Admiral Sampson must have gone down in deep water, and may be a total loss.

It is inferred from the Princess's message that there was loss of life.

The Admiral Sampson sailed last night for Alaska. Among her passengers were A. T. Budd and A. L. Sutton, of New York city.

Point-No-Point is on the mainland at the south-west entrance to the body of water generally designated on the maps as Admiralty Inlet.

The Admiral Sampson was a steel steamship of 2,262 gross tonnage, built at Philadelphia in 1898 for the United Fruit Company for use in the banana and tourist trade to the West Indies. She was purchased by the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company several years ago, and brought to Seattle by way of the Straits of Magellan.

Ordinances for Chosenese Shipping.

New regulations for Chosenese shipping provide that foreign vessels chartered by Japanese subjects or Japanese juridical persons, and plying between Korean ports or between Korea and other countries, or foreign vessels plying only between ports on the Korean coast, lakes and rivers, must be surveyed when they are about to be used for navigation, on the expiration of their prescribed period of navigation when special necessity arises. Certain small vessels are exempted from this survey.

The surveying of foreign vessels embarking passengers or emigrants at Korean ports is only to be carried out when 50 or more third-class passengers and/or emigrants are embarked for conveyance to ports beyond the limits of adjacent seas, or to places in respect of which special provisions have been made. Emigrants are defined as those who cross the sea to a foreign country other than China for the purpose of engaging in manual labour, and their families. Third-class passengers are such as travel eight or more in one cabin.

The surveys are to be carried out when the vessel is about to sail from her final port of call in Korea.

These regulations came into force on 1st June, but foreign vessels, other than those carrying passengers or emigrants as above, might be used until 1st September without having to obtain a certificate of survey.

Cloud Burst Causes Five Landslides.

Ipo, October 1.
There were five landslides on the Taping Pass section of the railway between Bukit Gantang and Padang Rengas yesterday afternoon. They occurred after a cloud burst, and for a considerable stretch the line is inundated, in some places to a depth of nine inches. Trains are delayed and the Penang afternoon express did not arrive at Ipo until 4 o'clock this morning.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ATREXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Hangsang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Swatow,		
S'hai & W'wei	Cheongshing*	Sun., 11th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Kutsang*	Wed., 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang*	Thur., 15th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang*	Thur., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang*	Thur., 22nd Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Kumsang*	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'HAH, Kobe & Moji	Fooksang*	Wed., 28th Oct. at noon

Return, Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau, etc.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure.
LONDON & ANTWERP...	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
VICTORIA, V'VER, STLE,		
TACOMA & P'LAND...		
VICTORIA, V'VER, STLE,		
TACOMA & P'LAND...		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

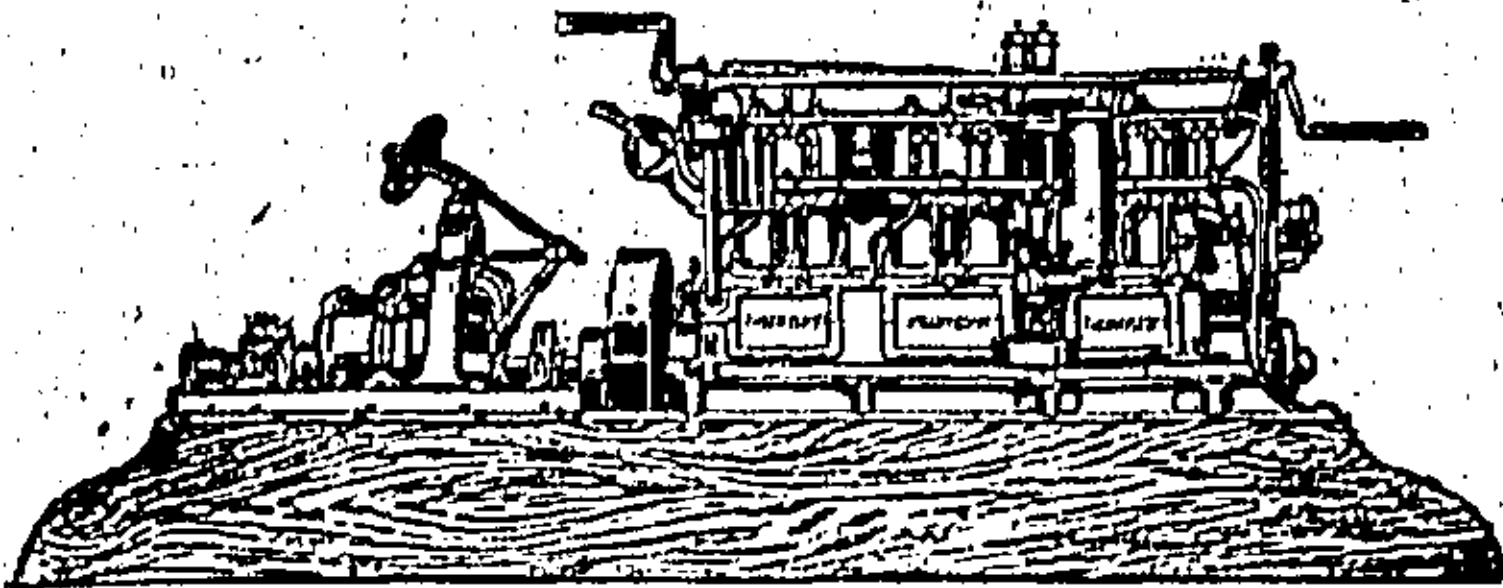
AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 771.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.
Marseilles, via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'isco via S'hai & Co.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Victoria, B.C., & T'mavia S'hai & Co.	Chunhsang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
New York	B'ton Castle	D. & Co.	15, Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
London & Antwerp	Mon'shire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
South America Line	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, Pang & C'outta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	10, Oct.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Chennan	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Teau	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaifong	B. & S.	14, Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	18, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	23, Oct.
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tijmahai	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Tijkaroom	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Shanghai	Tijliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpannas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

The s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"

sailing on or about the 15th October.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

The s.s. "ATHOLL"

on or about 28th October.

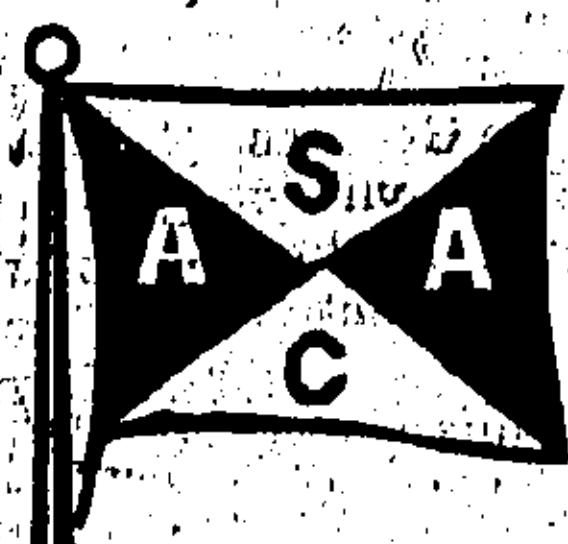
For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will be de-
spatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tuesday,
October 13, for San Francisco, via Shang-
hai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama
and Honolulu.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left
Sydney for this port (via Queensland
Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept and may
be expected to arrive here on or about
21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left
Sydney on 1st inst. for Hongkong via
Newcastle, Port Darwin, Thursday Island
and Manila, and may be expected to
arrive here on or about 24th inst.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Singapore
for this port on the 9th inst. at noon with
the outward English Mail, and is due
here on the 13th inst. at about 1 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU,
HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA
MARU have been withdrawn from the
service, and their substitutes are not
placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left
New York for Hongkong via Panama
Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on
or about the 20th Oct.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed
from New York for Panama Canal for
Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is there-
fore expected to arrive here on or about
the 23rd November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
2nd December.

TIDE TABLE.

5th Oct. to 11th Oct., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	5 m 10 s	1 m 30 s
Tues.	6 m 10 s	2 m 30 s
Wed.	7 m 10 s	3 m 30 s
Thurs.	8 m 10 s	4 m 30 s
Fri.	9 m 10 s	5 m 30 s
Sat.	10 m 10 s	6 m 30 s
Sun.	11 m 10 s	7 m 30 s

m morning. a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 746, S. Takushige	8th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—O. S. K.
Kawauchi Maru, Jap. s.s. 8831, M. Nakamura	23rd ult.—Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Atholl, Br. s.s. 3031, L. Saxby	22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.
Sanzuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3822, T. Date	28th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Deucalion, Br. s.s. 4476, G. Moor	25th ult.—Shanghai, 25th ult. Gen.—B. & S.
Lycodon, Br. s.s. 4314, Walker	12th ult.—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—R. & S.
Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2369, S. Sago	17th ult.—Japan, Sugar—D. & Co.
Klof, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundsen	18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.
Sultan van Keel, Dut. s.s. 1419, E. R. Vries	10th ult.—Tarakon, 12th ult. Fuel oil—P. & O.
Tijmanook, Dut. s.s. 5000, A. W. Le Rooy	10th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Gandia, Br. s.s. 5194, R. E. Peel	20th ult.—London, 9th Aug. Gen.—P. & O.
Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kanaki	20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult. Coal—M. B. K.
Holjan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1953, Miyoshi	20th ult.—Camarun Bay, 16th ult. Coal—M. B. K.
Yamato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2674, Baba	2nd inst.—Sourabaya, 22nd ult. Sugar—Suzuki & Co.
Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3462, Okuma	2nd inst.—Karatsu, 26th ult. Coal—Suzuki & Co.
Oriental, Br. s.s. 3485, A. L. Valentini	3rd inst.—Bombay, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Wellington, Br. s.s. 3636, J. T. Evans	4th inst.—Cardiff, Gen.—Order.
Siberia, Am. s.s. 5655, A. Zeeeder	4th inst.—San Francisco, 5th ult., Gen.—P. M. Co.
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1092, W. G. G. Leask	5th inst.—Manila, 3rd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1562, Jenkins	5th inst.—Saigon, 30th ult. Rice & Gen.—Chinese.
Mackinaw, Am. s.s. 2005, W. G. Krebs	5th inst.—Saigon, 1st inst., Coal—R. D. Co.
Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3106, Bradley	6th inst.—Moji, Coal—J. M. & Co.
Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2446, K. Morita	6th inst.—Palik Panan, 28th ult. Sugar & Candles—D. & Co.
Salabadji, Dut. s.s. 1237, Libery	7th inst.—Bulk Paper, 28th ult. Bulk oil—A. P. Co.
Nakai Maru, 3275, Y. Tanaka	7th inst.—Moji, 1st inst. Coal—M. B. K.
Standard, Norw. s.s. 895, H. N. Bull	6th inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—T. & Co.
Phomeus, Br. s.s. 4269, Bailey	8th inst.—Liverpool, 30th ult., Gen.—B. & S.
Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1304, Lewis	8th inst.—Bangkok, 6th inst., Gen.—B. & S.
Peking Maru, Jap. s.s. 1953, Tomoya	8th inst.—Moji, 2nd inst. Coal—O. S. K.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1992, Y. Yamamoto	9th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—O. S. K.
Calabas, Br. s.s. 4378, R. T. Jones	8th inst.—Liverpool, 23rd inst., Gen. B. & S.
Tjibombang, Dut. s.s. 8013, N. W. Juriana	8th inst.—Batavia, 30th ult. Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1145, Sawada	8th inst.—Hongkong, Coal—Lapioque & Co.
Minsang, Br. s.s. 1888, A. C. Kennedy	9th inst.—Sandakan, 3rd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Tean, Br. s.s. 1351, J. V. Sidford	9th inst.—Manila, 6th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

s.s. "SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their bills of lading for coun-
tersignature and take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.
Cargo impeding discharge will be
landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board
October 7th, 1914, at noon
will be subject to landing
charges and if undelivered
October 12th, 1914 at 5 p.m. will
be subject to both landing and
storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged cargo will be examined at
the above Company's godown
Monday, October 12th, 1914 at
10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained
unless accompanied by short
delivery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignees and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or
before Nov. 4th, 1914, other-
wise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1914.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"SAINT FILLANS"

will be despatched as above on 6th November.

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON FLOOR	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SLIPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	70'	66' top bottom	30'	1' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	70'	66'	18' 6"	1' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	70'	66'	18'	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	50'	66'	18'	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	50'	66'	18'	1' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Common Dock	40'	85'	30'	1' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Horse Dock	40'	85'	30'	1' 6"
Largest Dock	120'	120'	30'	1' 6"

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER RSC. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

HOW WE FOUGHT AT MONS.

WOUNDED GUNNER'S GRAPHIC STORY.

Tremendous Odds.

One wounded soldier arrived at Charing Cross on August 29, on the second section of the boat-train. He was a head gunner in the Royal Field Artillery, and was engaged in the fight which lasted for over two days at Mons and the surrounding district.

He told a graphic story to a *Globe* representative who met him at Charing Cross, and described, among other things, how our forces were compelled to advance against overwhelming odds, the Middlesex being "cut up."

As he had lost his cap, the returned gunner had twisted his scarf into a sort of Tam-o'-Shanter. In the right knee of his khaki uniform he pointed to two bullet holes—where a shot had passed through without touching him. He is invalided home, on account of a gun having fallen on him.

On the Left Flank.

"We advanced to Mons on the Tuesday morning," he said, "with five infantry regiments—the King's Own (Royal Lancasters), the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Rifles, the Middlesex, and the Rifle Brigade.

"We took up a position on the left flank of the Allies, and first opened fire on the Germans at about a thousand yards.

"It took the Germans a long time to get the range. They are good artillerymen, but bad rifle shots.

"They seemed to be six to one. Our infantry advanced, but the Germans were in such force that they had to retire, and the Middlesex were badly cut up. We made good practice against the Germans, however, and I think that for every casualty on our side there must be three on theirs.

"The Germans are frightened of the bayonet," continued the gunner, adding naively, "and they are very good runners. A strong body of them were surprised at Manniscourt, about three-quarters of a mile from Donnicourt, and our infantry got at them with the bayonet, killing about 250. If you fix a bayonet and advance on the Germans they run like anything.

"Attacking the Wounded." "Our casualties were very heavy, and we had to put the wounded on the gunlimbers, and wagons, and wherever we could. We did this as much as possible because the Germans are so 'foolminded.' They cut the wrists of the wounded here," said the soldier, making a startling movement across his wrist—so that they cannot fire again, or else they 'jam' them with the butt of their rifles."

On one occasion the British troops appear to have been surprised by the Germans.

"We were dead tired after a long march," said the gunner, "and were filling our water-bottles with no suspicion of Germans in the neighbourhood, when they suddenly opened fire from close by. We lost a good many men then.

"We were dead beat then, and had had practically no food for three days, as we had lost our provisions.

"A Surprise Packet." Asked how he felt under the heavy fire of the Germans, the gunner, who is a Lancashire lad, replied in his unaffected way. "It's a bit of a surprise packet at first, and makes you duck your head."

It was only then that he thought of showing our representative the bullet holes in the knee of his trousers. He added that the British forces brought

"GLORY TO THEM!"

Inspiring Manifesto in France.

Paris, Aug. 20.

The following proclamation to the country is made by the new Ministry, taking the place of the customary Ministerial declaration:

The new Government comes in to take up an honoured post, and the country knows that it can rely on its vigilance and energy, and that it will make every effort for the defence of France.

The Government knows that it can count on the country for whom its sons are shedding their blood—for it and for liberty. On the sides of the heroic Belgian and English armies they are withstanding without flinching the fiercest fire any army has been called upon to face, and all hold their ground. Glory to them! Glory to the living and to the dead!

Men are falling, but the nation holds her ground.

In the face of such heroism the final victory is assured. The struggle is continuing hotly. France is not the easy prey imagined by an insolent enemy. The duty of France is a serious one, but it is simple:—Drive back the invader and pursue him! Wipe out the blot on our soil and embrace the liberty which we prize so much that we will hold it to the end!

"Keep Courage High."

We must keep our courage high and in the face of national peril remain masters of our destiny.

Meantime our Allies the Russians are marching with firm step to the German capital, causing her grave anxiety and inflicting heavy losses on the troops which endeavour to bar the progress.

We ask from the country all the sacrifices, all the resources of men and energy she is capable of giving. We ask her to remain firm and resolute; that the national life shall not be interrupted; to have confidence in the Ministry. We have method. We shall gain the victory.

This proclamation is franked by the signature of all the members of the Ministry.—*Exchange Special.*

"Such Adversaries."

Paris, Aug. 20.

A German officer who was made prisoner by our men declared, "Never did we believe that we were to face such adversaries." He admitted the truth of the statement that the spirit of the German troops was not in their work.

"The battle," he said, "is sometimes so fiercely waged that the death-roll is tremendous. Yesterday, for example, a sanguinary encounter took place in a forest. So terrible was the slaughter that when the troops prepared to evacuate the wood they could not stand owing to the piles of corpses."

"The German losses have been extraordinary."—*Exchange.*

down three aeroplanes refly by fire.

In further conversation the soldier indicated that the Middlesex were cut up because the artillery was too late to protect them.

The five regiments were fighting the Germans an hour and a half before we came up," he said, "and in addition to the Middlesex, the King's Own and the Lancashire Fusiliers were badly mauled."

Describing scenes at Amiens station where a really "gay" batch of British wounded arrived, a special correspondent of the *Daily News* records the following:—

"I can tell you," said one of them, "we got it in the neck; but so did the other beggars. It was a giddy circus, and no mistake."

GERMANY'S TRADE.

Some Practical Suggestions.

It is becoming realised that while the war must inflict incalculable damage upon the world's trade it will especially damage that of our enemies. British manufacturers should now be able to capture a large amount of the eighty-eight millions of German and Austrian imports to this country, and the fifteen millions of German and Austrian exports to the other parts of our Empire. The cessation of German exports to neutral markets will also give the British manufacturers a chance of new business, as soon as their financial position improves. There are certain specific trades, such, for instance, as sugar beet and fine chemicals, which are of such importance to our national welfare as almost to justify Government's support. Both of these industries should now be encouraged on a large scale, and our reliance on Germany for drugs and sugar should be a thing of the past. Both of these industries, however, require extensive capital, which may not be easily forthcoming unless the capitalist is sure that even after the war he will continue to obtain a good return. The German Government will make unheard-of efforts to recapture these markets, and our Government should take what steps are necessary to help our manufacturers to guard against this.

There are plenty of other directions in which attacks upon Germany's trade here and in neutral markets can be made without direct Government aid, but with Government encouragement. We are glad to notice the vigorous steps being taken by the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade to advise British manufacturers of these openings. Germany built up its foreign trade partly by hard work and study of the buyers' requirements. In many cases there can be no doubt that the German manufacturer took more pains to meet the buyers' wishes than his more conservative British rival. Authentic reports have reached us from different parts of the Empire and from China of cases where the British manufacturer refused, or was unable, to change his standard design in the way the German was prepared to do. Then, again, the German manufacturer employed better linguists as his travellers and representatives, and took more trouble in the preparation of catalogues in foreign languages. As regards the former, English firms are still backward, though there has been much improvement as regards the latter in later years. The German was usually more prepared than the English rival to book small orders, in the hopes that they might lead to large ones subsequently, and to give more extended credit. In addition to these perfectly legitimate ways of pushing business, German trade has been fostered by more questionable means. Improper diplomatic pressure has been employed and bribery resorted to. British trade marks have been copied and German goods of inferior quality foisted upon the buyers, not only depriving us of the business, but seriously damaging the reputation of British goods. Sheffield in particular has suffered in this way.

There are many other trades besides those mentioned in which Germany has become a serious competitor. The locomotives of Borsig of Berlin, Henschel of Cassel, Maffei of Munich, and the Hannoverische Werke are to be found in South America. Henschel has been particularly successful in Chili. German locomotives or rolling stock have been purchased for India and Egypt, and even for

English railways. Sometimes lower tender was the cause, sometimes the promise of an earlier delivery, which was very often not carried out. Schwarzkoft and Maffei locomotives have also been supplied to Italy and Turkey, both markets worth looking into. Axes by Krupp have been largely supplied to several British colonies, especially to the Victorian Government. In heavy electrical machinery the Germans have had almost a monopoly in South Africa, Argentina, and South America. The British shareholders in South African mines should in future insist upon a stop being put to this practice on their properties. Germans, especially the Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft, have supplied much electrical machinery to this country. Even the Brighton Railway Company obtained the whole of its equipment from a German firm, when British firms were quite competent to supply it, and another large quantities of German electrical machinery on order. British manufacturers have beaten the Germans in railway work. Why should the mines of South Africa, the electric lighting of Buenos Ayres and Argentina cities, the electric equipment of British collieries, be so largely German? Slow at first, our British electric factories can now compete with the world.

The list could be increased indefinitely to show the many opportunities which the British manufacturers now have before them of recovering these markets which, partly through slackness and partly from other causes, they have neglected or lost. Perhaps the most flagrant case of German appropriation of British business are those of which the flotation of the Victoria Falls Electric Power Company formed an example. Here, though the bulk of the capital was raised in this country, the Germans so arranged matters that the whole of the machinery, costing over a million, was, and still is, ordered from them, although they only took a certain amount of debentures in return. It is to be hoped that from now onwards the London financier will take steps to ensure that loans raised in London should be entirely or largely spent in this country. As, however, the London money market is such a cosmopolitan one a little Government and trade pressure will be needed to ensure this. It is a matter we do not propose to overlook.—*Globe.*

ON THE ROAD TO PARIS.

BRITISH SURPRISES FOR GERMANS.

'Every Inch Contested.'

In a special message from Forrières Gourmay (Normandy), Reuters' correspondent says:—"The flight of non-combatants to Paris keeps pace with the retreat of the allied forces on the capital.

"At my village of La Croix St. Ouen, between Compiègne and Chantilly," said an English trainee whom I met on the way down to the coast, "the Germans came into one end of the village as I with my string of fourteen thoroughbred horses got out at the other."

"It was English soldiers coming through the village who warned us. Their advice was, 'Hop it, and in not more than five minutes if you want to live.'"

The line of retreat of the British army was through Compiègne and Chantilly. Many regiments passed through the village of—where my informant had occasion to talk with officers and men. They report heavy losses, but had apparently

inflicted greater damage on the enemy.

Roadside Ambushes.

Every inch of the way is contested, and the Germans have to buy every hill on the road to Paris with scores of their dead. At every point of vantage a halt is made. Riflemen fall into position at each side of the road. Machine guns appear as soon as the Germans come well in sight, and a murderous fire plunges through the ranks of the advancing Germans. These seem to take no precaution.

My friend himself witnessed such a rearguard action. The British, retreating, left a detachment lining both sides of the road. The Germans appeared, and were allowed to come within a few hundred yards. Then as if by magic two British machine guns in command of an officer with a dozen men swung into the road.

A sharp order, and machine guns and rifles blazed at short range into the Germans. The head of the German column disappears in the dust of the road. The main body halts dismayed. A few minutes later the British are marching along the road, whistling to the next station, as they call it, where they will have another exchange of compliments with the Germans.

The French.

Of the French our men seem to have seen little or nothing. They are under the impression that the armies are acting separately, which of course, is not the case.

The fighting has been incessant and desperately hard. Nevertheless, the army is still fit in every sense of the word. Its transport is intact, and filled the road from Compiègne last Sunday with a column of motor lorries nine kilometres long.

From all sides I hear that dynamited bridges and tunnels mark the retreat of the French, and blazing villages and ricks the advance of the Germans. The harvest is now almost in, and the French would do well to destroy it themselves rather than leave it for the enemy. The weather is splendid—blazing hot days and perfect moonlight nights—ideal holiday weather.

Moonlight Marching.

These nights of full moon have not been wasted by the Germans. Many kilometres have been gained on the road to Paris under the harvest moon, but for which the men would have been sleeping.

That the Germans are in a great hurry is evident. They advance regardless of risks and sacrifices, crushing down resistance by weight of numbers, carried forward by the hope of striking a mortal blow at the western foe before the eastern enemy is at the gates of Berlin.

At Compiègne, which was full of troops, no attempt was made to stop them. The troops fell back, and but for rearguard actions the Germans seem to have marched from La Fore to the lines of Paris unopposed.

The march of the German right on Paris has been marked by the straight course as well as the speed and force of a cyclone. An official military map of the zone of the military operations marks the area of German occupation in Northern France by a line from Lille to Compiègne which is almost straight. West of that line the Germans have practically not been seen.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. MALLA left Singapore for this Port on the 9th inst. at noon with the outward English Mail, and is due here on Wednesday, the 14th instant at about 1 p.m.

MORE STORIES OF MONS.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS' GRIM NARRATIVES.

"Like Shooting Rabbits."

About 120 English soldiers who had been wounded round and about Mons, on arrival in Birmingham were removed to the new university buildings at Bournbrook, where facilities have been provided for dealing with over one thousand patients.

The morning's contingent was the first batch to arrive. They were brought in a special hospital train from Southampton and were removed in motor ambulances, wagons, and cars, to the hospital.

Though terribly maimed and looking broken and tired, the men were cheerful. About twenty of them, who had apparently had their legs amputated, had to be carried, but the majority were able to walk with assistance. Some had lost their arms and others had bandages round their heads.

In the course of conversation a number of the men spoke of the terrible character of the fighting. "The Germans," one man said, "cut numbered us by a hundred to one. As we knocked them down they simply filled up their gaps and came on as before."

Appalling Shell Fire.

One of the Suffolk men stated that very few were injured by shot wounds. Nearly all the mischief was done by shells.

"The Germans," he said, "fired six at a time, and if you missed one you got the others."

One man, whose head was so smothered in bandages that his features could not be seen, remarked: "We could beat them with bladder sticks if it were not for the shells, which were appalling. The effect could not be described."

The wounded men complained of the Germans firing on the Red Cross workers.

A private of the West Kent Regiment, who went through the Boer War, said there was never anything in South Africa like the fighting at Mons.

"That was a game of skillful by comparison," he said. "They came at us in great masses. It was like shooting rabbits, only as fast as you shot one lot down another lot took their place. You could not help hitting them. We had plenty of time to take aim, and if we weren't reaching Bielefeld standard all the time we must have done a mighty lot of execution. As to their rifle fire, they couldn't hit a hay stack."

Arrivals at Portsmouth.

Another batch of wounded, landed at Southampton, reached Portsmouth and were removed from Fratton Station to an adjacent secondary school, which has been fitted up as an emergency hospital. The number admitted was 120, but only about a dozen were regarded as serious cases.

Many are suffering from shot wounds in the legs and others from rheumatic trouble caused by exposure.

Men of the Royal Army Medical Corps who arrived in Portsmouth also stated that the Germans at Mons willfully fired on the field hospital, and the staff had to pack up and hurry off.

The Reserve.

It is notified that His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Canton is instructed to give notice to those concerned in Southern China as follows:—Any officers belonging to reserve of officers should report themselves at Headquarters, Hongkong, with a view to proceeding to England where their services are required by the War Office.

WAR'S NAKED HORRORS.

France and her Health Precautions.

Paris, Aug. 27.

A gruesome detail may be added to what I mentioned yesterday as to the forty civilian surgeons of Paris being hastily summoned to the front. It is that the train by which they travelled was largely composed of trucks of quicklime, the purpose of which can be best left to the imagination. It is a fearful side of the picture, but one that has to be squarely faced. The dangers to public health attending the movement of large bodies of troops are alone sufficiently great, and we are reminded of them here by the official notices urging everyone who has not been vaccinated for five years to submit to the treatment at once. Public vaccinators are in attendance at certain hours in every district of the city, and they are being kept busy.

Arrangements to receive and tend wounded soldiers continue to be made here, as in most parts of the country, at high pressure.

All sorts of buildings are being turned into hospitals, and gifts of money and other kinds are pouring in daily. The Red Cross Brigade is full up as far as nurses are concerned, and applications are now being held over. The banks are taking their part by waiving the moratorium restrictions in respect of deposits withdrawn to aid the Red Cross work. No wounded soldiers, however, have yet been sent here, and none quite knows when they will be. At Marseilles, I am told, there are many wounded in the hospitals, presumably sailors from the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

Two interesting names that figure in the news are those of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and M. Maurice Maeterlinck, the famous author. The former is about to be appointed a Commandant of the Russian Acting Army, while the famous author of "Fleurette et Melisande," who is 52 years of age and is of Belgian origin, has asked permission from the French Minister of War to enrol himself in a volunteer corps. Meantime he is assisting at the harvest in Normandy.

It was with a sigh of relief that I left the city for a spell in order to visit the advance base of the British Expeditionary Force. Where it is situated cannot be divulged, though the riddle of the mystic "X" must have been accidentally solved by many on your side that have lately travelled in France. Day and night, huge trains, some of them drawn by those colossal French engines, are being rushed through laden with men in khaki, horses, tents, artillery, guns, and all the other paraphernalia of war, looking as pickled as though they were just off to be put on show at an Earl's Court exhibition. My impressions were confirmed by every soldier that I spoke to there. They agreed that "everything is up to the very scratch." As for themselves, good grub, good pay, and the chance of winning some more glorious victories gave them the appearance of the best set-up and happiest fellows I have ever clapped eyes on.—A. Hart Edwards in the *Globe*.

University Council.

It is notified, under the provisions of Statute 7 (7) of the University Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 10 of 1911), that Professor Wilfred John Hinton has been elected a Member of the Council of the University of Hongkong and that Dr. Oswald Marriott has been re-elected a Member of the said Council under the provisions of Statute 7 (3).

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Dairy Farm Company Ltd.

(VERBATIM)
The eighteenth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held this afternoon at the offices of the Company, when Mr. W. S. Brown, director, T. Oliphant, J. Jack, B. W. Bradbury, H. W. Page, Chan Tong, Chan Nai-pan, J. Walker, manager and M. Mausk, secretary.

The Chairman:—Well, it is past the appointed hour now, and I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen: The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and I will, with your permission, adopt the usual course and take them as read. It is with much pleasure that your Directors again come before you with a good result for the year under review and they trust that shareholders will approve of the writing down for depreciation etc. and of the appropriation of the balance of profit and loss account, viz:—

To pay a dividend of \$150 per share.... \$60,000.—
To Transfer to Fire and Typhoon Insurance Fund..... 9,000.—
To Transfer to Cattle Reserve..... 20,000.—
and to carry forward 1,499 85

\$80,499 85
as recommended. The chief reason of the fine result is our enormous turnover which is no less than about \$100,000—over and above the previous year, and although the profits on the capital appear large they are not actually so on the total turnover. We have, during the year, spent a very large sum in new land, buildings, furniture, machinery, new steam launch, land cultivation, repairs and renewals. In fact the total equals about 1/3rd of our paid up capital and it is fortunate that we are able to meet a large proportion of these improvements by writing down assets and increasing our reserve. By pursuing this policy for many years past the shareholders are now able to reap the benefit of an increase in the dividend, and have the knowledge that their property has consistently improved in value.

I have no hesitation in stating that our cattle, property and buildings, furniture, fittings etc., are at low and safe figures. As regards our share investments, the actual value on 31st July was \$43,300—or \$5,674.50 over book value, but I fear that owing to the war this margin has almost disappeared. I take this opportunity of thanking the manager and staff for their continued good work in the interests of the company. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Chan Tong:—I have much pleasure in seconding the report and accounts as presented.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Chan Tong that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. Those in favour please signify. Against?—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—The next and last business is the reappointment of the auditor.

Mr. Walker:—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin as the company's auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$250.

Mr. Page:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Walker and seconded by Mr. Page that Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin be appointed as auditor for the ensuing year at the remuneration of \$250. Those in favour. Against?—Carried unanimously.

Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are ready now and may be had on application.

A BROKEN THERMOMETER.

And an Assault which Followed.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. Wood, the usher in the second court was complainant in a case in which he summoned Ching Cho-bang, the accountant of the King Edward Dispensary, Queen's Road, for disorderly behavior.

The complainant conducted his own case, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

The complainant said that he went to the King Edward Dispensary for the purpose of purchasing a medical thermometer. They showed him one at \$2 which did not work and then showed him another. As he was testing it, by putting it in his mouth, it slipped and fell to the floor, being smashed. The defendant asked him to pay for it and he offered him \$3. This the defendant would not take and insisted on having \$8, which he said it was worth. He seized the complainant and commenced to unbutton his coat as if to search him, and pushed him and shook him. Eventually the complainant paid him \$5 and obtained a receipt for the money.

Cross-examined, the complainant denied that he tried to leave the shop without paying anything.

The defendant, in the box, denied that he assaulted the complainant and said it was someone else in the shop.

Mr. Wood asked for the other person to be produced, and a man similar in build to the defendant came into Court.

The complainant adhered to his story that the defendant was the man; but Mr. Wood, after hearing the evidence, remarked that there was no doubt that the complainant had been roughly handled but had made a mistake as to the identity of his assailant in his excitement.

appointment as director be confirmed.

Mr. Jack:—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Oliphant and seconded by Mr. Jack, that the appointment of Mr. W. S. Brown as director be confirmed; Those in favour—against?—Carried.

The Chairman:—The next business is reappointment of the retiring directors.

Mr. Bradbury:—Mr. Chairman:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. W. S. Brown be reappointed directors.

Mr. Chan Tong:—I second.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Bradbury and seconded by Mr. Chan Tong, that Mr. Maitland and Mr. Brown be reappointed directors. Those in favour please signify. Against?—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—The next and last business is the reappointment of the auditor.

Mr. Walker:—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin as the company's auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$250.

Mr. Page:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Walker and seconded by Mr. Page that Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin be appointed as auditor for the ensuing year at the remuneration of \$250. Those in favour. Against?—Carried unanimously.

Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are ready now and may be had on application.

PRIZE COURTS

An Important Hongkong Proclamation.

The following proclamation has been issued by His Excellency the Governor:—
By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas, by section three of the Prize Courts Act 1894 His Majesty in Council is authorised to make rules of court for regulating subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Act 1864 and the said Act the procedure and practice of prize courts within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act 1864 and the duties and conduct of the officers thereof and of the practitioners therein and for regulating the fees to be taken by the officers of the courts and the costs charges and expenses to be allowed to the practitioners therein:

And whereas by section five of the Naval Prize Act 1864 it is provided that every appeal from a prize court with the meaning of that Act shall be made in such manner and form and subject to such regulations (including regulations as to fees costs charges and expenses) as may for the time being be directed by Order in Council:

And whereas in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act 1894 certain rules were made by an Order in Council dated the 18th day of July 1898:

And whereas by an Order in Council made in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act 1894 and the Naval Prize Act 1864 and dated the 5th day of August 1914 the rules therein set forth were substituted for the rules made by the said Order in Council dated the 18th day of July 1898:

And whereas by Order XLV of the said rules made by the said Order in Council dated the 5th day of August 1914 it is provided that so far as the said rules apply to any Court in a British Possession outside the United Kingdom they shall not come into operation until they are proclaimed in the Possession by the Governor thereof:

And whereas it is expedient that the said rules should come into operation in this Colony:

Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same do hereby proclaim the said rules in this Colony.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria Hongkong this 9th day of October 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

Honorary Adjutant.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain L. G. Bird of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve to be Honorary Adjutant.

Lottery Tickets.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Inspector Lemont prosecuted a Chinese for being in possession of a quantity of lottery tickets. Among the goods seized by the Police was a list of about one thousand names and the defendant endeavored to explain to his Worship that they were the nicknames he used when he made out the tickets. He was fined sixty dollars.

LIVE STOCK.

Is There Property in a Cat?

If a Chinese had not let the cat out of the bag, he probably would not have been before Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning on a charge of being in unlawful possession of the animal.

The case for the prosecution was that seeing the approach of a Chinese constable at 1.15 a.m. to-day in Lower Lascar Row, he dropped the bag in which he was carrying the cat and let it out.

Mr. Davidson who was in court in connection with another case asked, as a friend of the court, whether there was any property in the cat.

His Worship:—That is just what I was thinking of. There is in the skin, though.

Mr. Davidson:—That is only when it is severed.

The defendant was discharged.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

The following Corps Orders are issued by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D.

Gr. Orchard No. 2 Section Artillery Battery is appointed unpaid acting Bombardier to date 10.10.14.

Parades for Sunday and Monday, October 11th and 12th inst., Nil. Parades for Tuesday 13th inst., 6.0 a.m. Recruits Right Section M.G. Co. Aiming Drill and Musketry instruction under Sergt. Major Murphy D.O.L.I. Remainder Right Section M.G. Co. Squad drill under S. M. Higby. Left Section M.G. Co. under Civil Service Co. Officers. 5.15 p.m. Recruits Artillery Battery fall in at Short Range Kennedy Road for Musketry under Sergt. Major Murphy D.O.L.I. 5.30 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. Machine Gun Drill. Scouts Company under Company Officers. Remainder Artillery Battery under Section Officers.

On duty Sunday 11th inst. Group 1, and Civil Service Company. Officers on duty Sunday 11th inst. Capt. Scott, Capt. Churchhill and Lt. Kennett. Orderly Officer—Lieut. Kennett. On duty Monday 12th inst.—Group 2. Officers on duty Monday 12th inst. Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Norrington and Lieut. Lindell. Orderly Officer—Lieut. Norrington.

To furnish Guard to-night No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, tomorrow No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Monday 12th inst. Left Section M.G. Co. Tuesday 13th inst. Civil Service Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night Sergt. Haigh. tomorrow Corp. Young. Monday 12th inst. Sergt. Bullock. Tuesday 13th inst. Corp. Hamilton.

No Orders will be issued on Sunday and Monday 11th and 12th instants.

October 10, 1914.

Restrictions Withdrawn.

The Consul General for the Netherlands informs us that the sanitary measures in Netherlands India against Hongkong on account of plague have been withdrawn. Only visa on bills of health of ships bound for that destination remain obligatory.

Inspecting Officer.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under Section 7 of the Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1910 (Ordinance No. 25 of 1910), Captain H. B. O. Walker, 25th Punjab, to be Inspecting Officer of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve.

HISTORIC UTTERANCE.

Sir E. Grey's Speech As Danish School Book.

A leading Copenhagen journal says:—

"We over here are following the doings of England with the greatest sympathy, and Sir Edward Grey's speech in the Parliament is for the Danes a document of great and exalted value."

Within the past few days the Gyldendals publishing house has issued a schoolbook for use during English lessons, in which the speech of Sir Edward Grey is given in extenso. The speech is considered such an important item of history that the children of Denmark now and in the future should know it.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—18th Sunday after Trinity: October 11th, 1914. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) (Choral). Introit: Psalm cxxii (Tone I). Hymns 176, 184 and 324. Service—Merbecke, Matins (11 a.m.). Responses: Ferial. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: Turl, Macfarren and Turl. Te Deum: Haydn, Russell and Stainer. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 331, 374, (263). N.B.—Psalm 56, verses 1, 2 and 13 in unison. Psalm 57, verses 1, 2, 6, 9 and 12 in unison. Psalm 58, verses 6, 7 and 8 in unison. Evening song (5.45 p.m.) (Full Choir). Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Barnby, Aylward and Goodenough. Magnificat:—Davy (8th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Barnby (18th morning). Hymns: 275, 12, 370. Sevenfold Amen. N.B.—Psalm 59, verses 1, 2, 5 and 17 in unison. Psalm 60, verses 1, 4 and 12 in unison. Psalm 61, verses 1, 2 and 3 in unison. Hymn 276, verses 6 and 9 in unison. N.B.—Organ Recital, Friday October 30th at 9.15 p.m. in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund.

St. Andrew's Church Kowloon.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8.00 a.m. Matins. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Elvey; Psalms, As set; Te Deum, S. Jude; Jubilate, Cusley; Hymns, 49, 1st, 2nd and last 3 verses, 17 and 267. National Anthem. Hymn, 141; Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Turl, Aylward, and Turl; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Pelton; Hymns, 332, 235 and 224. Vesper, Hymn: National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday, October 11th. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 366, 375, 22 and 298. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns, 223, 284, 249, 168 and 370. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Andrew's Church Kowloon.

Harvest Thanksgiving & Hospital Sunday, Sunday October 11th will be observed as Harvest Thanksgiving and Hospital.

Rate Reminder.

It is notified for the information of owners and occupiers of tenements that rates for the fourth quarter of 1914 are payable in advance on or before the 31st October, 1914.

"Business as Usual."

Some of the special war stamps issued at home are finding their way out East. On the back of an envelope, recently received in Hongkong, there is one of these stamps. It is of striking design, in black, white and buff, and bears a representation of a modern warship evidently steaming into action, while across it runs the following, cryptic sentence:—"Business as usual during alterations to the Map of Europe."

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Its Possibilities and Power.

We have heard so little of the French Navy during the progress of the war that its possibilities as a factor in the issue of the conflict are apt to be overlooked. Already, however, the value of French seapower has been proved. French troops have been transported from Northern Africa to Marseilles just as easily and as safely as our own have been moved from Southampton to Boulogne; and, what is more, there has not been the slightest interference in the Mediterranean with any merchantmen belonging to any of the nations now combined against Prussian militarism. Even more than in the North Sea, affairs in the Mediterranean have continued along their normal courses, and although our own ships in those waters have undoubtedly contributed towards that end, the onus has rested principally upon our friends across the Channel.

That this is so, and that the responsibility has been ably discharged, is conclusively proved by the fact that the British Admiralty have placed the whole of our naval forces in the Middle Sea under the orders of the French Commander-in-Chief. We do not know the composition of those forces at the moment, but at the outbreak of war, they comprised three battle cruisers (Dreadnoughts), four armoured cruisers of earlier design, four 25-knot protected cruisers, 16 destroyers, six submarines (divided equally between Malta and Gibraltar), and a number of torpedo-boats in reserve. Our own naval authorities must have been well assured of the administrative and executive soundness of the French fleet before placing such a force as this under the command of a French admiral, especially when that action involved the withdrawal of a senior British officer.

During the last forty-eight years the French Navy has been blessed or otherwise afflicted with changes in its political head at the average rate of one every ten or eleven months. This instability has necessarily been reflected in the general condition of the fleet, from the point of view of material, personnel, and organisation. During the closing years of the nineteenth century the first four of the twentieth century the naval affairs of our allies were handled about between representatives of various schools of thought, the ascendancy being generally held either by those who believed that half-a-dozen torpedo boats or a couple of cruisers were as good as a battleship, or else by those who, leaving material affairs to take care of themselves, sought to found a great navy on the principle that Jack was as good as his master.

The establishment of the entente cordiale in 1905 struck right across these theories; and when, if ever, the inner history of the French Navy during the early years of this century comes to be written, it will be found that Captain F. R. W. Morgan, who was our Naval Attaché in Paris at this time, had not a little to do with its revival. From that time France ceased to treat her naval affairs as something which could be left to the whim of any politician who might find himself thrown into the Ministry of Marine; and although these Ministers continued to follow one another with undiminished rapidity, the fundamental ideas underlying their policy remained the same. Between 1898 and 1905 France fell grievously in the scale of naval Powers; and although she fell so swiftly as to drop from the second to the fourth or fifth place, she has already "studied her course" to such an extent that the completion of the programmes

TYPHOON WARNING.

Through the courtesy of the American Consulate we are able to publish the following:—11.45 a.m. October 10, 1914. Cyclone or Typhoon W. of the Northern Ladrones or Mariana Islands, steering northeasterly.

now in hand will, in all probability raise her above the post-war naval rank of Germany and place her third only to Great Britain and the United States.

The material of the French Navy to-day—like that of every other Power—consists mainly of the product of the pre-Dreadnought era; but it is safe to say that many of the French battleships which we class as pre-Dreadnoughts would be ranked considerably higher if they belonged to a nation that was our enemy. It was only last year that France completed her first ships of the Dreadnought type (the Jean Bart and Courbet), and during the first half of the present year two similar vessels (the France and Paris) were passed into service. These ships displace 23,005 tons apiece—practically the same as our ships of the King George class—and carry the powerful armament of twelve 12-inch and twenty-two 5.5-inch guns. Behind these are ranged the six battleships of the Daedalus class, whose true value can only be realised by comparison. In the Austrian Navy three ships of 14,230 tons, the Radetzky, Zrinyi, and Franz Ferdinand, which the British Admiralty has declared to be equivalent to Dreadnoughts, the reason being that they carry four 12-inch and eight 9.4-inch guns. But the French Daedalus, which most of us insist on calling pre-Dreadnoughts, not only displace 18,450 tons apiece, but are armed with four 12-inch and twelve 9.4-inch guns; so that if it is correct to class the Austrian ships as Dreadnoughts, these French vessels should surely rank as super-Dreadnoughts.

These ten battleships, the Dreadnoughts and the Daedalus, constitute the main fighting line of the French Navy; but they, by no means exhaust it. The three later ships of the Patrie class (Verite, Justice, and Democratie) stand in the front rank of pre-Dreadnoughts, carrying four 12-inch and ten 7.6-inch guns on a displacement of 13,700 tons; and in addition to these there are ten older battleships any one of which is capable of accounting for the best of Austria's battleships built before those of the Radeitzky class.

It so happened that the armoured cruiser came into fashion just at the time when French naval affairs were being administered by those who believed that a naval war was to be won by guerrilla tactics—by attacks upon trade routes, descents upon outlying possessions, anything, in fact, except by the only thing which can win a naval war, and that is the destruction of the enemy's main fleet. In this class of ship, therefore, the French Navy is particularly strong, her armoured cruisers numbering 18 as compared with Germany's nine, and Austria's two. Some of the later French ships are quite equal to the average Austrian battleship. For example, the French cruiser Edgar Quinet and Waldeck Rousseau amount fourteen 7.6-inch guns apiece, whereas six of Austria's battleships carry a mixture of 9.4-inch and 5.9-inch guns. Any one of the seven best armoured cruisers in the French Fleet is superior in fighting power to any of the nine oldest battleships in the Austrian Navy; and as the latter comprise only fifteen battleships all told, it will be seen that the superiority of our allies in the Mediterranean, quite apart from British assistance, is overwhelming. (Continued.)

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	against	Britain.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	France.
"	"	Belgium.
Austria-Hungary	against	Serbia.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	Britain.
"	"	France.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress changes Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilization proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer *Ere*. On Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilization. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. *Amphion* sinks German mine-layer *Koenig* in the Rhine.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. It firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrible cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Grey. Cannonade heard at Tirdmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Sohabatz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Sohabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans on trenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium.

Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Provinces of Liège and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Servians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Sohabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rominoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed 36; wounded 67; missing, 95. Men killed 127; wounded 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverses in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haeliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four

days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernovitsa. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Sava. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues; German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line.

Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Omar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

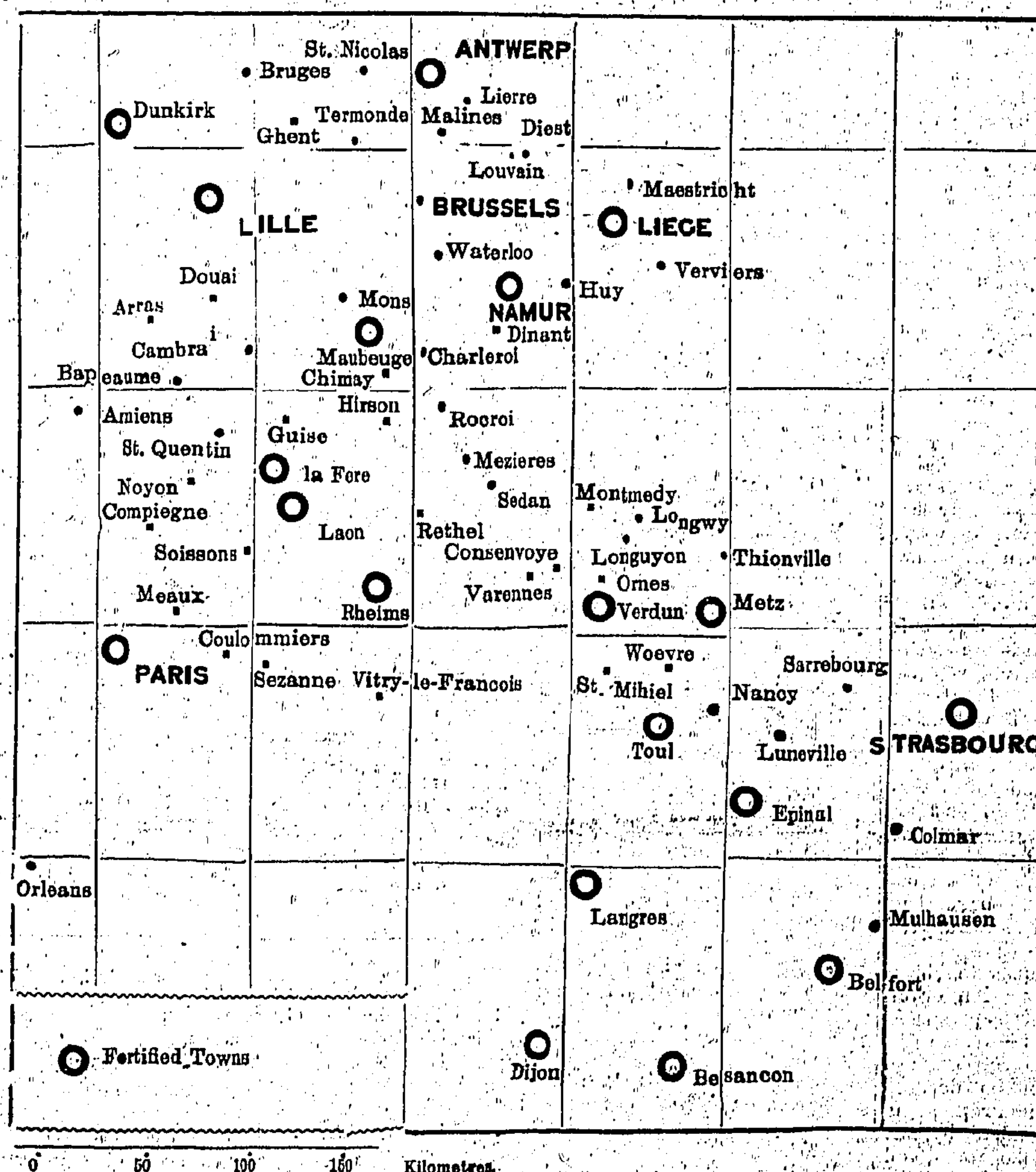
Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government moves to Ostend. German cruiser, *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding; fighting becoming increasingly violent.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made an advance north of Soissons, while large masses of German cavalry are reported in the neighbourhood of Lille. The bombardment of Antwerp continues.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY the 12th October, 1914** commencing at 12 o'clock noon at the Leung Wing Wharf, The River Steamers "Hoi Ming"

Length 193 feet 6 inches
Breadth 32 " 7 "
Depth 10 " 2 "
Net Tonnage 380
Gross tonnage 612.77
Passenger accommodation 1158
Carrying Capacity 380 tons
3 Decks (including boat deck)
3 Bulkheads.
Engines 2 Cylinder compound surface condensing, stroke 18", nominal H.P. 65, speed 11 knots.
Screws—twin
"Hoi Wa"

Length 150 feet
Breadth 28 " 6 inches
Depth 9 " 6 inches
Net tonnage 99.81
Gross tonnage 344.81
Passenger accommodation 613
Carrying Capacity 300 tons
Engines—2 Cylinders compound surface condensing, stroke 22", H.P. 33, speed 8½ knots (single screw).
On View now.
For further particulars, Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY the 14th October, 1914**, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Antique China and Curios from Ming to Tzong Dynasty comprising—
5-COLOURED and BLUE and WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD BRONZES, PEKING CLOISONNE INCENSE BURNERS and VASES JADE ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOTTLES etc., etc.

A few pieces of Canton Blackwood Ware.
On view from Tuesday, the 13th October.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

(By Order of the Mortgagee) of

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
situate at Wing Wo Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, to be sold by Public Auction, on

MONDAY the 19th day of Oct., 1914, at 3 o'clock p.m.

by
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
at his sales rooms in Duddell Street.

The property consists of—
All that piece, or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Section C of Marine Lot No. 63A together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street and including a certain right of way over the whole of Wing Wo Street.

The said premises are held for the term of 99 years from the 26th day of December 1861 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 4th day of July 1862 and made between Queen Victoria of the one part and Frederick Horsen Block of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show
Cuppers, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May,
K.C.M.G., General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore
R.N. Anslruther, C.M.G., R.N.

ON
SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1914,
AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights.

An Amateur Boxing Certificate will be presented to every man taking part.

CONTESTANTS!

4 HEAVY WEIGHTS.
7 MIDDLE WEIGHTS.
4 LIGHT WEIGHTS.
10 FEATHER WEIGHTS.
Contestants will weigh in at the V.R.C. on the evening of the contests at 7.45 p.m. before the Stewards. The draw will take place after the weighing in.

Referee:—Commander Beckwith, R.N.

Judges:—Commander Blackwood, R.N., & Mr. A. Murdoch.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES AS USUAL.
F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

THE GREAT JANSEN.

THE MAN OF WONDERS.

FRIDAY, THE STIRRING DRAMA

THE NIHILIST—3,000 feet.

Will be Screened

TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 1914.

Debut of the Well known Artists

DOUGLAS & BARRY

THE ENGLISH VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday 10th October.
"TRAITORS TO THEIR KING"—in 5 parts, Length 8,000 feet.
A Great powerful Coloured Historical Drama.
Pathe's International Gazette.

Wednesday, 14th. Oct.
"THE LIVE WIRE"

A Sensational Drama—in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

Coming Soon:—WAR PICTURES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Size G2 x 31 with key for Locating Streets & Houses in Peak District.

Mounted on Linen, \$15.00.

NEW BOOKS.

MY BREATHING SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller. 2.25

THE BRAIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, by J. S. Bolton. 15.00

UNIVERSAL BIBLE DICTIONARY, by Rev. A. Buckland. 3.10

ANTI-CHRIST IN EGYPT, by W. N. Willis. 1.75

INSANITY IN EVERY DAY PRACTICE, by E. Younger. 3.10

NOVELS.

VANDOVER AND THE BRUTE, by Frank Norris. 1.75

THE SWINDLER, by Ethel M. Dell. 1.75

THE HIDDEN CHILDREN, by Rev. Chambers. 3.50

PERCH OF THE DEVIL, by G. Asherton. 3.50

THE VANISHED MESSENGER, by E. P. Oppenheim. 3.50

THE WALL BETWEEN, by Ralph D. Paine. 3.50

New Stock of War Maps, \$3.00, \$1.00 and 50 cts. each

NOTICES

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast, — Shiu	"	19
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	"	18
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	22
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	33
do., — Sirloin — Ngau Lau	"	26
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	"	12
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set	50
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each	60
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	1.20
" Head, — Ngau Tau	"	14
" Heart, — Ngau Sam	"	22
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	12
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	"	12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	"	30
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	"	6
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	1.20
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set	26
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Fai Kwai	"	26
" Leg, — Yeung Fai	"	24
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	"	27
" Saddle, —	"	27
Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	"	24
" Brains, — Chu No	per set	14
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	"	16
" Fry, — Chu Chap	"	16
" Head, — Chu Tai	"	12
" Heart, — Chu Sam	"	18
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	"	30
" Liver, — Chu Kon	"	28
" Chop, — Chu Pai Kwai	"	30
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	20
" Leg, — Chu Pei	"	60
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	12
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk	each	12
" Heart, — Yeung Sam	"	27
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	"	22
" Liver, — Yeung Kon	"	22
" Sucking Pigs, To Order — Chu Tai	"	27
" Suet, Beef — Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	"	10
" Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	22
" Lard, — Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	32
Ducks, — Ap	"	24
Doves, — Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb.	30
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	25
Geese, — Ngo	"	33
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each	27
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	"	24
Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen, " " Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, — Pin Yu	"	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, — Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, — Ohik Yu	"	15
Codfish, — Mun Yu	"	16
Crabs, — Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	"	14
Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	"	15
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	"	12
Dog Fish, — Lit To Sha	"	13
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	"	20
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	"	32
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	33
Er ge, — Tin Kai	"	45
Garoupa, — Shek Pan	"	18
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	"	23
Herrings, — Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	26
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	30
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	20
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	"	32
Mor Fish, — Mong Yu	"	10
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	24
Oysters, — Shang Ho	"	12
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	24
Perch, — Tau Lo	"	18
Pike, — Fa Pau Fong	"	14
Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	28
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	"	32
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	40
Prawns, — Ming Ha	"	12
Ray, — Pai Pa Sha	"	18
Rock Fish, — Shek Kiu Kung	"	12
Rosach, — Chun Yu	"	8
Shark, — Sha Yu	"	35
Salmon, — Ma Yu	"	10
Skate, — Po Yu	"	24
Shrimps, — Ha	"	32
Snapper, — Lap Yu	"	33
Soles, — Tat Sha Yu	"	20
Tench, — Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	"	64
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Bang Yau	lb.	30
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	20
" (Ohio), — Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	20
" (Spain), — Hoi Tong	"	20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	12
Carabola, — Yeung To	12
Coconuts, — Ye Tse	12
Lemons, China, — Ling Hung	8
" America, — Kam Shan Ling Hung	30
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	1
" Fresh,	6
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ching	12
" Sweet	12
Pears, (American), — San Shoo Lay	10
" (Canton), Cookin., — Sha Li	12
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	12
Persimmons Large, — Hung Tsz	14
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pun Ti Po Lo	10
" 2nd	10
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	14
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	12
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwai	12
Walnuts, — Hop To	12
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	12
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	1
Cheuk	"	1
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moon Pin Tai	"	10
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout, — Ah Choi	"	10
" Long, — Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root, — Hing Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	"	6
" Red, — Hung Ko	"	10
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsoi	"	14
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsoi	"	12
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots, — Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsoi	"	30
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	"	18
" Red, — Hung Fa Chiu	"	12
" Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	"	10
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chu Liu	"	2
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each	8
Garlic, — Sun Tau	lb.	6
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	"	15
" old, — Lo Keng	"	15
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	"	5
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	6
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb.	35
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	12
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	"	12
Mush Melon, Amer., — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	12
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green, — Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	8
Parsley, — Kun Tsi	lb.	8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	"	3
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tai	"	3
" Japan, — Yui Pui Shu Tai	"	8
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tai	"	3
" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tai	"	3
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	"	12
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	"	12
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	"	8
Sage, — Tse So	"	5
Shallots, — Kam Chung Tau	"	5
Spinach, — Yin Tsoi	"	6
Tomatoes, — Fan Ke	"	6
Taro, — Wu lau	"	5
Turnips, Fanti, (Long), — Lo Pak	"	4
" English, — Yeung Lo Pak	"	15
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit	"	6
" (American), — Ka	"	6
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Tai	"	6
" Lily root, — Lin Ngau	"	6
Yam, — Ta Shu	"	6
English, — Yeung Kan Choi	"	1

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The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 11th inst. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
 - (a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb., \$4.00
 - per lb., .08
 - (b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb., 3.50
 - per lb., .07
2. Tinned Milk:—
 - (a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .30
 - (b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
 - (c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), .25
 - (d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, .35
 - (e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, .33
 - (f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .20
3. Sugar:—
 - Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, 1.00
 - Refined Crystallized, per lb., 12
 - Granulated, per lb., 12
 - Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., 11
 - No. 2 " " " " 10
4. Frozen Meat:—

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies

DAIRY FARM NEWS

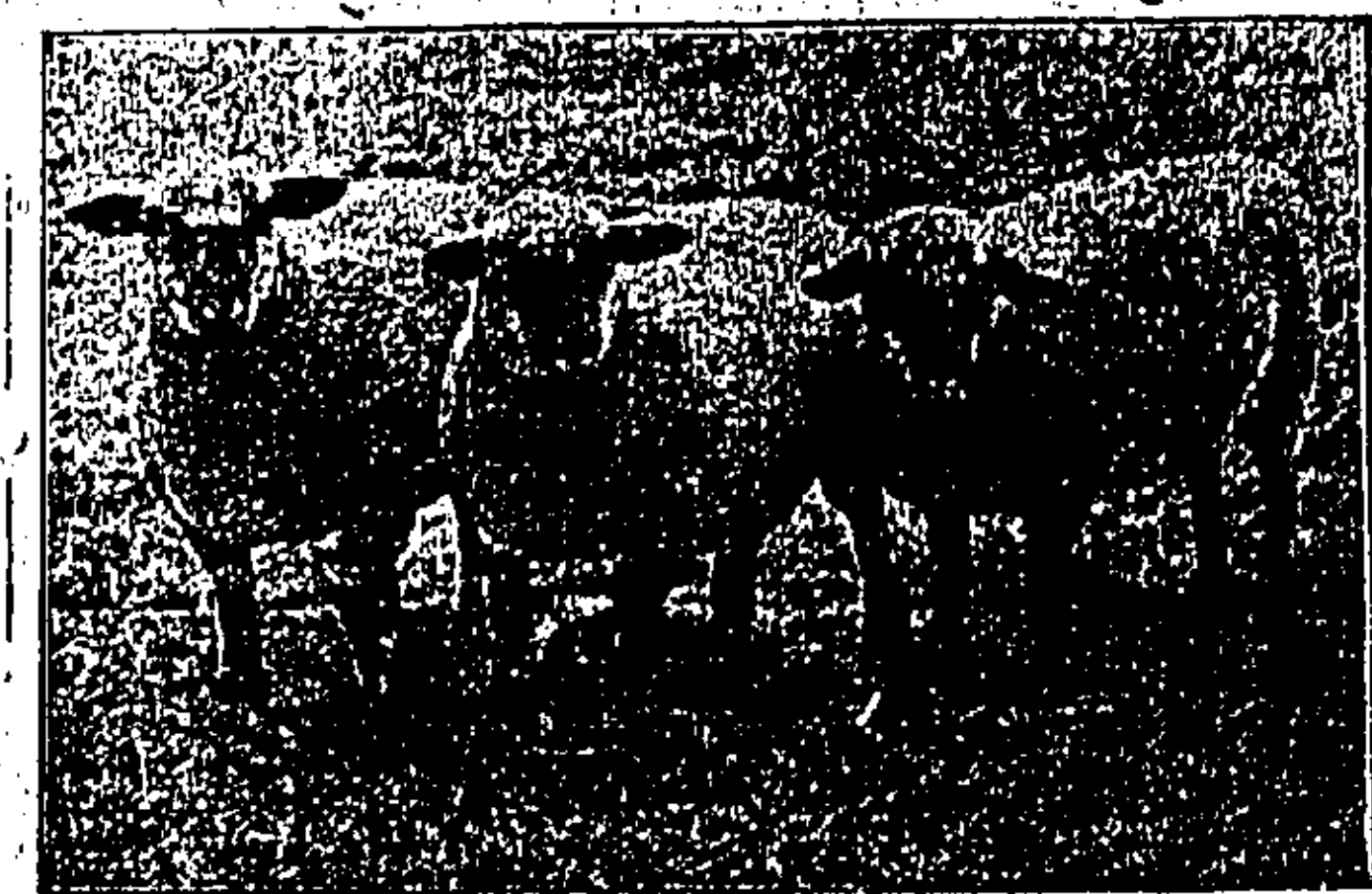
WE ARE ALWAYS
IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH
THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL AND AUSTRALIAN MEATS,
SMOKED FISH,
SAUSAGES,



HAMS,

BACON,



CORNERED PORK,

CORNERED BEEF.

AND

WE IMPORT
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT
MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

